MAY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3333.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1794.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the thirtieth day of April, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS TIMMINGS, CHRISTOPHER APPLETON and JOHN GREGORY, all of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim for themselves, and for and on behalf of the Federal Society of Chair-makers, as authors and proprietors, in the words following, to wit.

"The Philadelphia Cabinet and Chair-maker's Book of Prices. Instituted April 14th, 1794."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

¶4w

RAN away, on the 14th instant, from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named William Land, about 14 years of age, short and chunkey, of a sandy complexion, short hair; had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg shirt, and trowsers of the same, a coating frock, and an old castor hat. Whoever will take up said apprentice and bring him to his master, shall have SIXPENCE reward, but no charges, paid by

DAVID CLEMENT.

May 21, 1794. †

CAME to the place of Martin Kocherſparger, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 16th inſtant, a red COW, with a white face, a piece cut off her right ear, red round her eyes, long horns, white on the belly, and a little on one of her hind legs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Paſſyunk, May 26, 1794. †

LAND *for* SALE.

A Valuable PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Montgomery county, Manor of Moreland townſhip, in a pleaſant, healthy and agreeable neighbourhood, near the old York road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Jenkin-town, two and an half from the Billet, within one mile of ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills, and half a mile from Trueman's paper-mill, on Pennypack; containing one hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two good rooms below, and three above, with good cellars under the whole, a good kitchen, a good ſtone barn, a large waggon-houſe, with granaries above, and a cellar under, part for potatoes, &c. a good ſpring of water near the door, with a houſe over it, a good well of water in the kitchen yard, which is paved, and a pump in it in good order, with almoſt all kinds of buildings ſuitable for a farm, and a houſe and barn on one end of the plantation, which makes it very convenient to divide, as the wood-land and meadows run through the whole tract; thirty acres of meadow, moſtly watered by good ſprings, of which there are a number on the premiſes, a great proportion of wood land, and the reſt good arable land. It will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Lawrence Huſon, merchant, in Philadelphia, Mr. Moſes Sheppard, near Jenkin-town, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. The terms will be made eaſy to ſuit the purchaſer. The ſtock, farming utenſils, and grain in the ground, may be had with the premiſes, if agreeable to the purchaſer.

JOHN LARZELERE.

May 22, 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of PATRICK ANDERSON, late of Charleſtown, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement. to

JOHN LONGSRETH, AND ISAAC ANDERSON, } Executors.

March 29, 1794. ‡

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, an apprentice boy, named John Tutton, about 16 years of age, has red hair, and very much freckled; had on when he went away, an olive coloured jean coat, copperas coloured jacket and trowſers, and one pair of plain brown linen trowſers, an old hat, two pair of ſhoes, and large ſquare buckles, and took with him two pair of ſkates. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † HUGH LOWNDS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Evan Meredith, or his Widow, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are again requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo again requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to

WILL. W. STOY, acting Executor.

Montgomery county,
Cheltenham, May 29, 1794 §

The following Intelligence is tranſlated from Hamburg Papers of the 27th of March laſt.

BUCHAREST, March 1.

It is ſaid that the Grand Seignor, on the demand of the Ruſſian Nuncio with reſpect to the French affairs, has declared, "That the French not having offended him he could ſee no reaſon why he ſhould declare war againſt that nation." It is believed, that if it ſhould come to a war, the Ruſſians will not commence hoſtilities until it is too late to get the Aſiatic troops together for this campaign. The number of Ruſſian troops in the neighbourhood of the Dnieſter, which may be collected immediately, is eſtimated at 70,000 men. Oppoſite the fortreſs of Bender is a Ruſſian camp, well furniſhed with artillery; and their navy in the ports on the Black Sea, is ſaid to be encreaſed to 24 ſhips of the line, and a great number of frigates.

LEGHORN, March 9.

All the reports in circulation of the Engliſh and Corſicans having taken Baſtia, are premature. A heavy ſnow, which has fallen in Corſica, is the reaſon why the batteries of the beſiegers could not begin to play upon that city.

General Paoli paid Admiral Hood a viſit on board the ſhip Victory, and was received with the firing of cannon.

On the 6th inſtant ſailed from hence an Engliſh ſhip with 600 emigrants, a number of women and children, bound for Porto Ferrajo, where ſhe is to take in four hundred more, and conduct them all to the Sardinian port of Oneglia.

The king of Neapolis has given orders that all the ſuperfluous gold and ſilver veſſels of all the churches in his two kingdoms ſhall be ſent to the mint: he is to pay 3½ per cent. intereſt annually for it.

Twenty of the moſt beautiful aſh-coloured Neapolitan ſtallions are now on their way from Neapolis to Vienna, as a preſent from the king to the emperor.

HAGUE, March 22.

The Britiſh cabinet, according to private letters from London, has agreed to allow the king of Pruſſia a yearly ſubſidy of 700,000l. during the war, and a motion for that purpoſe will be made very ſoon in parliament. But from Frankfort they write, that the electorate of Hanover has declared altogether againſt the demand of the king of Pruſſia, that his troops ſhould be furniſhed with proviſions by the German empire, and proviſionally by the ſix Anterior Circles.

We can give it as yet only as a report from Frankfort, that the Field Marſhall Mollendorf, with 25,000 men, has marched from the Upper Rhine, in order to cover the Pruſſian provinces on the Lower Rhine; and therefore is to take his poſition in the country below Cologne. It is likewiſe aſſerted, that his Pruſſian majeſty will go thither, and that only 20,000 of the Pruſſian army are to remain on the Upper Rhine; but all this wants confirmation.

BRUSSELS, March 20.

The armies continue as yet only to prepare for great events, without any thing deciſive having happened hitherto. The French have laid out a great camp half a league from Douay, which is to be occupied by the garriſons of Arras, Aiſe, Bethune, and other places of the ſecond and third lines, which are to be replaced by the troops of the requiſition. The imperial generals have been obliged therefore conſiderably to reinforce the ports at Orchies and Marchiennes. The enemy are reinforcing themſelves towards Landracy and Dunkirk. Count Clairfait propoſes to advance from Dornick towards Ryſſel, where a ſevere engagement of the out poſts took place on the 14th. The Engliſh army continues to advance above Menin, and ſeems to mean to join Clairfait. The garriſon of Maubeuge made a ſortie the other day, whereby 50 of their cavalry fell into our hands.

BRANDENBURG, March 23.

It is ſaid that his Majeſty the King intends to return to Frankfort on the 27th inſtant. Eighty men of each of the ſeven regiments which are in garriſon at Berlin are marched towards the Rhine. There is a great talk of an army of 50,000 men going to be collected in Weſtphalia.

FRANKFORT, March 18.

Already 45,000 peaſants of the Palatinate have enrolled themſelves for the protection of the empire. In the circle of Franconia their number amounts already to 86,000, and ſo in proportion in the neighbouring circles. An army of 100,000 volunteers therefore may be depended on, who are ready to defend Germany againſt any attack of the French.

VIENNNA, March 15.

According to letters from Conſtantinople the differences between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Grand Seignior, are entirely ſettled. The repreſentations of our Internuncio, Baron Hebert, and ſome other foreign embaſſadors at Conſtantinople, have made at laſt a change in the opinion of the Divan.

WARSAW, March 15.

The Polonian brigade Madalinſky, which would not ſubmit to the reduction, as we have mentioned ſome time ago, has withdrawn into the Pruſſian territories, in order to enter into the ſervice there.---Whether they are other corps that intend to oppoſe themſelves will ſoon be known, as this [illegible] the day appointed for the general reduction.

From London Papers to the 7th of April laſt, brought by the ſhip Pigou.

MAYENCE, March 25.

The French Commiſſioners have returned here from Frankfort: they will immediately ſet out on their way to Paris, to communicate the reſult of their negociations.

QUESNOY, March 30.

Yeſterday the enemy attacked our chain of Poſts from Landrecies to Bouchain. Their aim was to make themſelves maſter of the wood of Mormal. In this view they attacked with a ſuperior force the village of Ors, above Landrecies, paſſed the Sambre near this place as well as Landrecies, and attacked with about 12 or 1400 men the abatis before the village of Pommeruil, occupied by the Auſtrian regiment of Brechenville. This regiment was, by ſuch a ſuperiority of numbers, forced to fall back, and to abandon the abatis and the village. During its retreat, the enemy's horſe made an attempt to fall upon the regiment; but the Auſtrian regiment of Royal Allemand attacked them with ſo much gallantry, that they were thrown into confuſion, loſt about 50 horſes, and were obliged to give up their attempt.---The two corps cannonaded each other till one o'clock. At this time, ſome reinforcements having arrived, under the orders of General Kray, our troops were immediately ordered to re-attack the village, as well as the abatis. The regiment of Brechenville attacked in front, whilſt General Kray was turning the village; which mauæuvre, executed with equal bravery and ſkill, ſucceeded ſo well, that the enemy were obliged to abandon the village, as well as the abatis, with the loſs of five pieces of cannon, and a great number of men. The French left 540 men dead on the field, beſides about double that number wounded. Our loſs is 150 men killed and wounded.

PARIS, March 25.

This morning at 9 o'clock, in conſequence of the verdict of the Revolutionary Tribunal, given yeſterday, the following perſons were brought from the priſon of the Conciergerie, to the Place de la Revolution, where they ſuffered under the axe of the Guillotine, viz. Hebert, Rouſin, Momoro, Vincent, Du Croquet, Kocq, a Dutchman, Col. Laumur, M. M. Bourgeois, Mazuel, La Boureau, Ancard, Le Clerc, Proley, Deſfinex, Anacharſis Cloots. Pareira, Florent Amand, Deſcombles and Dubuiſon, convicted of being the authors and accomplices of a conſpiracy which exiſted againſt the liberty and ſafety of the people, and againſt the exerciſe of the lawful authority, tending to trouble the ſtate by a civil war, by arming the citizens againſt each other, the object of which was, in the courſe of the preſent month, Ventoſe, to diſſolve the National Repreſentation, to aſſaſſinate its Members and the Patriots, to deſtroy the Republican Government, to ſeize upon the Sovereignty of the People, and to give a tyrant to the State.

The night before Hebert was carried before the Revolutionary Tribunal, he made an attempt upon his life. The knife, however, was wreſted from his hand, by the guard who is placed over him.

The wife of Momoro has been arreſted. She uſed to aſſiſt at all the civic fetes, in the character of the Goddeſs of Reaſon.

March 28.

Letters from Breſt, of the date of the 23d of March, mention, that three prizes, laden with indigo, ſkins, wine, rice, and ſtock-fiſh, had been ſent into that port on the preceding day.

The 41 Sections of Paris produced during the 3d decade of Ventoſe, 28,892 pounds of ſalt-petre.

The Biſhop of Saone and Loire, and Etienne Thiery, have been convicted of ſupporting the conſpiracy of the Hebertiſts, and have been condemned to death.

SOCIETY OF THE JACOBINS.

3 Germinal.

Tallien, alluding to the preſent ſituation of affairs, declared that it was not ſufficient to deſtroy the criminal projects of men who wiſhed to exterminate Liberty. It was alſo neceſſary to keep a watchful eye upon the ariſtocrats, Moderes and Feuillants, who began to raiſe their heads from the duſt. The conduct of theſe men tended to depreſs the popular mind by eternally inſinuating, ſince the arreſt of the conſpirators who were ſuppoſed to poſſeſs the greateſt degree of Patriotiſm, that no confidence ought to be placed in patriots. Every man who has contributed to the diſcovery and puniſhment of the traitors, is denounced by the Moderes as a conſpirator. Thoſe who formerly would not oppoſe the faction of the Hebertiſts, becauſe they expected that it would be ſerviceable to their ſcheme, employ themſelves in attacking the moſt patriotic perſons as the accomplices of that faction.

After having diſcloſed the projects of the counter-revolutioniſts, who had ſettled the amount of the patriots who were to be aſſaſſinated, he aſſerted, that theſe projects were chimerical, and theſe hopes frivolous; that the enemies of the revolution would never be able to diminiſh the formidable maſs of patriots, a maſs immutable as truth, imperiſhable as the Republic.

"We are (exclaimed Tallien) at the commencement of a campaign, in which all the Foreign Cohorts, brought from all parts of Europe to deſtroy Liberty, will themſelves be annihilated. Let us, however, firſt exterminate that auxiliary band which tyranny keeps in pay, even in the boſom of France.

"All ſuſpected men ſhould be impriſoned—Popular Committees ſhould be eſtabliſhed—All the enemies of the Republic ſhould be puniſhed, and their property divided among poor Patriots. The Popular Tribunes and the Patriotic Journaliſts ſhould employ themſelves in

developing the plots of traitors, and in tearing off the mask with which they attempt to conceal themselves."

Several Members moved, that Tallien's speech should be printed.

Robespiere—"It is not true that the aristocrats and Moderes begin to raise their heads from the dust. I affirm, that they never were in greater consternation. All their hopes were concentered on the existence of a Foreign faction, the agents of which are now before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

"I maintain that the punishment of Proly will cost the aristocrats and Foreigners millions, for after so terrible an example, Pitt must pay his spies a hundred fold more than formerly. The Moderes raise their heads! what, when they see the Convention elevating the tremendous arm to strike without distinction all the enemies of the Republic! The exultation of the Moderes was deduced from the imbecility of government. Its present energy therefore has involved them in the deepest despair. It was those perfidious motions that enable aristocrats to commit such enormous crimes with impunity. It was those perfidious writings that circulated such a poisonous doctrine —Hence resulted the exultation of the Moderes—but this exultation must vanish when the Moderes see that the Convention is determined to extirpate, without pitty, all the enemies of the People.

"From what I have said, it must not be concluded that the public attention ought to be turned from the faction of the Moderes, which has existed so long under the protection of the foreign powers---without such protection no faction could exist, and all the different factions that have existed, have carefully secured this resource. Though they have often opposed each other, their opposition was not influenced by any wish to produce public good, but by a desire to prey upon the vitals of the people. We must not only suppress but exterminate the traitors. We must attack the present faction with the same vigour as we attacked any former one.

"Yes, there does exist a faction—not that of the aristocrats of Coblentz—that has been long ago developed—not that of the Lameths and the Fayettes—from them nothing is to be feared. The present faction is characterized by its crimes—it has been denounced by the truth of these facts which have enlightened the people—the moment of developing it is at hand, and the Convention and the People have imposed on the Committee of Public Safety a duty, which shall be faithfully discharged. I therefore move the previous question on the motion for printing Tallien's Speech." Agreed to.

UPPER RHINE, March 24.

The Prussian regiments, de Kleist and de Knobelsdorff, accompanied by 500 Chasseurs, have already passed through Schwalbach, on their way to Cologne. We are still ignorant when the Headquarters will be removed. The Prussian corps under the command of Gen. Koehler, has orders to march on the 30th. We are still, however, assured that the departure of all the Prussian army towards the Lower Rhine depends on the issue of certain negociations, and letters are even produced from Vienna, which state that the army is to receive counter orders.

March 25.

It now appears certain, that the part of the Prussian army, which begins to quit the Upper Rhine, will only march through the territory of Cologne, on its way to the Low Countries. This body of troops, to the number of between twenty-five and twenty-six thousand men, enters into the pay of England, and will be commanded by Gen. de Mollendorff. The remainder of the Prussian troops on the Upper Rhine will be under the command of General de Kalkreath; they will form at the same time, both the contingent of Prussia, and the subsidy stipulated by the treaties with Austria. These troops will act in concert with the body of the Austrian army on the Upper Rhine, which will amount to about 30,000 men; and with the Army of the Empire, which will amount to about 80,000. This triple reunion of force will cover all Germany in the direction of the Rhine, and will act offensively, and defensively, as circumstances may require.

Letters from Treves contain intelligence, that on the 23d, the Austrian Troops in that city set out on their march, in consequence of intelligence that the French were advancing in force, and had taken post at Perl, where they began to erect batteries, and to raise entrenchments.

FRANCKFORT, March 24.

The Prussian Ambassador, the Count de Gortz, before his departure from Ratisbon to Munich, declared that the King his master hoped, in consequence of certain negociations, which he had entered into with several powers, to be enabled to moderate his demands to the circles of the Empire for the subsistence of his army on the Rhine. It is, of consequence, supposed that the King of Prussia will not confine himself merely to furnish his simple contingent and the auxiliary troops to which he is bound by treaty, but that another part of his army will be taken into pay by some of the Allies.

WHITEHALL, April 5.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from his royal highness the Duke of York, dated St. Amand, the 1st of April, 1794.

"On Saturday morning the enemy attacked the advanced posts of the Prince of Cobourg's army, near Cateau, in considerable force. At first they obliged the Austrians to retire, and to abandon three villages in their front; but upon the battalions appointed for the support of the out-posts moving forwards, the enemy were beat back, with the loss of upwards of 500 men killed, and sixty prisoners, with five pieces of cannon. The loss of the Austrians, in killed and wounded, amounted to about 120 men. Since this every thing has been quiet."

LONDON, April 5.

The king of Naples has lately communicated to the Sicilian nobility, that the augmentation of his army, for the present campaign, will consist of 19,000 men, and that the expences of maintaining that corps will amount to 163,000 ducats; the barons, the nobility, and other rich land-holders, therefore, were required to contribute monthly the sum of 120,000 ducats, the rest of which expences will be paid out of the king's treasury.

The Banking-house of De la Rue and Co. at Genoa, has lately opened a loan for the king of Sweden, at 5 per cent. interest.

Letters from Madrid inform us, that the hatred of the Spaniards against the French nation was without example. At Valencia three French Emigrant priests, who advertised as teachers of the French language, had been assailed by the mob, and with great difficulty saved their lives by flight. The Archbishop of Valencia had written to Madrid for two emigrant French Nuns, whom he wanted to introduce into a female convent under his diocese, instituted for the instruction of young ladies; but the Spanish Nuns would not admit them, and upon interfering in their favour, the Archbishop made himself so many enemies among the inhabitants of the town, that he was forced to resign his place.

On Friday last the Corresponding Society sent a spirited Address to the Society for Constitutional Information, to know whether they were prepared to co-operate with them in such measures as may be deemed necessary to assemble a General Meeting of the Friends of Freedom, for the purpose of obtaining, in a legal and peaceable method, a full and fair Representation of the People of Great Britain in Parliament. The Society for Constitutional Information desired their Secretary to assure the Corresponding Society, that they heartily approved of their intentions, and would co-operate with them, legally and constitutionally, in obtaining an object of so much importance to the peace and happiness of society.

The King's stables at Hampton court are formed into Barracks, and at present there are 200 cavalry stationed there.

WAR EXPENCES OF PRUSSIA.

The claims of the King of Prussia on the States of the Empire, and provisionally on the Anterior Circles, for the support of his army, amounts to the monstrous sum of twenty four millions of Rix dollars, about four millions sterling. There is no doubt but his expences have been enormous, when we consider the numbers of his troops, the immense way which they have marched, the recruiting, their equipment, the ammunition required, with hospitals, Commissaries, &c. These expences in the last two years of the War, must have exceeded his resources, not withstanding the œconomy of the Prussian Government. It therefore rests with this country to defray them, for the Continental Mendicants are unable, and our system of Benevolence gives us reason to apprehend, that as we cannot satisfy his demand, of course he has prudently withdrawn from his ruinous Alliance.

Yesterday a Messenger was dispatched from the Admiralty Office, with dispatches to Lord Howe, at Torbay.

It is remarkable, that no gentleman has as yet undertaken to give the world a parallel between the measures which took place in the reigns of the two Charles's and James's, of glorious memory, and those which have lately occurred: Perhaps the reason may be, that it is sufficient to open the volumes of historians who have written an account of the house of Stuart; and every reader must perceive an exact correspondence between those events and the present. However we trust the catastrophe will be different.

There are no less than three hundred Reformers at present in the gaols of Corke. But neither the activity of the Magistrates, nor the appearance of the military, prevent the people from assembling, who insist on a Parliamentary Reform. The conduct of Mr. Ponsonby, and Lord Shannon's Bo rough Mongers, who, while out of place, vehemently exclaimed in favour of the measure, but who, since they have become Creatures of Government, rail against it as improper, has so roused the indignation of all the people in the South, that they have sworn never to cease assembling, until a reform in Parliament is accomplished.

Much has been said about the Star Chamber, the reign of the Stuarts, and the abominable corruptions of Judge Jefferies. We trust, however, that Englishmen, since that period, cannot be lost to every sense of manly sentiment, so as to suffer, by their apathy, our glorious constitution so far to degenerate, as that future historians, in drawing a parallel between that and subsequent times, will leave posterity at a loss to judge which has been the most abhorrent to their feelings, and the true principles of Liberty.

The situation of Paris is tranquil, and the discovery and destruction of the conspiracy seem to have produced on the part of the people an unanimous determination to support the National Convention.

Should the unfortunate La Fayette be suffered to read in his dungeon the eloquent and animated speeches of Gen. Fitzpatrick, and Col. Tarleton, it must afford him some consolation in the midst of his afflictions. Their magnanimity in wishing for the release of one, whom, as an enemy, they once encountered in the field, but as a man, admired for his courage and humanity must make a lively impression on that ill used general. But probably the perusal of their speeches will not be suffered him by those Continental Tyrants, under whose chains he now groans, and who ventured his life to save that of the King his Master.

The absurdities of Messrs. Pitt, Wyndham, Powis and Burke, are become so puerile, that even boys ridicule their arguments. We are told by them, that we cannot treat with the French, nor enter into an alliance with such Monsters. Yet in the year 1777, this this country entered into an alliance with the wild savages, the American Indians, whom we emphatically addressed as "our dear Allies," because, that with the tomahawk and their scalping-enormities, we conceived that they would exercise their unfeeling brutalities against the United States of America, because they dared to fight for their Liberties!

Let some of our Right Honourables imprint on their minds, the following passage from Mrs. Robinson's popular novel of The Widow:—"These are not times, for Rank to authorise Oppression; reflection (no longer hoodwinked by custom) now decides the difference between Man and Man, by the comparative claims of mental worth. The Attributes of Nature triumph over the adventitious gifts of Fortune; and the tinsel trappings of Hereditary Splendours, (where they are tarnished by dishonour) serve as foils for the transparent gems of Reason and Philosophy."

The John and James, Johnson, from Virginia to Falmouth, and from thence to a market, is carried into Brest.

Yesterday Field Marshal Freytag had a private interview with the king, at Buckingham house.

On Thursday night Earl Howe arrived at his house in Grafton street; his Lordship attended the Levee yesterday, and in the afternoon waited on the commissioners of the Admiralty.

On Thursday night the Earl of Moira and Lord Cathcart arrived at the Secretary of State's Office from Cowes. Their Lordships are come to have their final instructions.

Lieutenant Colonel Hay kissed the King's hand on Wednesday last at the Levee, on receiving permission to raise a corps of Highlanders. They are to be called the Aberdeenshire Regiment.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, as mentioned yesterday, is said to have been occasioned by his own forward bravery. He advanced in the pursuit of the flying enemy so far, as to fall by the fire of his own men.

On Saturday last, the enemy, in great force, attacked the Austrian advanced post near Cateau, and carried three villages; but on two battalions in the rear moving forward, with some cavalry, the enemy were repulsed with the loss of 584 men killed, 60 prisoners, and 5 pieces of cannon taken. The loss of the Austrians was only 120 men killed and wounded. The force by which the enemy was repulsed was very much inferior in number to their own. The Regiment of Royal Allemand cut to pieces about 70 of the Hussars Rouges, and are said to have taken about 100 horses left by their riders, who fled on foot.

Earl Howe's squadron at Torbay consists of 44 ships of the line, two hospital-ships, three store ships, nine frigates, five sloops, four cutters, and two advice boats, for express purposes.

The intelligence communicated by us, a few days since, that the Brest fleet, to the number of 28 sail of the line, are at sea, in several divisions, is now confirmed by many letters from the out ports.

Advice was yesterday received, that a Portuguese packet, laden with specie, had been captured by four French ships of the line, and sent into Brest.

The Quaker victualler, bound from Cork to Barbadoes, which was carried a prize into Brest, had barrel-beef and pork on board to the amount of 10,000l.

The execution of Hebert and the rest at Paris only took up eighteen minutes.

A body of troops has been sent from Paris once more, to extirpate the Rebels of La Vendee.

By accounts from Toulon, the fleet fitting out in that port will not be ready to sail till May; it will consist of twelve sail of the line, and twenty frigates.

April 7.

We yesterday received the Paris Gazettes down to the 31st of March, by which we learn, that several persons of rank in the armies have been arrested, on suspicion of being in correspondence with the conspirators lately executed in Paris.

We have letters from Ostend, dated the evening of the 4th, which simply mention, that nothing new has happened at Flanders, since the advices given in our paper of Saturday. But there are certain advices in town, that the Royalist army has again shewn itself in great force, and is actually in possession of the Fauxbourgs of Nantes.

The return of all our fleets of cruizers into port has been so far fortunate, upon a late occasion, as it has screened them from the tempestuous weather on Thursday night and on Friday, when it blew quite a hurricane. In other respects, however, we must express our earnest regret that our small squadrons should so frequently return into port, and leave the Channel unprotected.

We hope that Lord Howe's return to town is to receive final orders for some important expedition against the French.

Lord Moira and Lord Cathcart are alſo in town, and it is ſaid, that ſome grand and general attack is in agitation.

An imperial Ordonance has juſt appeared at Bruſſels, forbidding any payments or remittances to be made to perſons reſident in France.

There is a rumour of the death of General Don Ricardos, at Madrid, and that the command of the Spaniſh army of the Pyrenees has been beſtowed on General O'Reilly.

Letters from Jerſey, dated the 1ſt inſt. ſtate that all is quiet there.

We have great reaſon to doubt the truth of the report of the French fleet being at ſea; as none of our cruizers have ſeen or heard of any ſuch circumſtances.

The whole force of the Oppoſition writers is now directed to ſeparate the King of Pruſſia from the combined powers, and make him a friend to that Convention which has avowed it will never lay down its arms until it tears the crown from his head, and unmonarchs all his dominions. If the ſeceſſion of the King of Pruſſia be, therefore, a fact, either his majeſty muſt be a—, or the French Convention liars.

At an elegant entertainment given at the London Tavern by the American Merchants to Mr. *Pinckney*, the American Miniſter, the company was numerous and reſpectable; about 200 gentlemen ſat down to dinner. The chair was taken by *Philip Sanſom*, Eſqr. and the day paſſed with a degree of order, harmony, and conviviality, exceeding every thing of the kind we have before witneſſed. King, Queen and Royal family, with many other loyal and conſtitutional toaſts were drank; and among others ſuited to the occaſion, The Preſident of the United States, was given by the Chairman, who introdueed it by an elegant and juſt compliment to the character of *General Waſhington*, which was highly approved and applauded. This was followed by another toaſt from the Chairman, Proſperity to the Commerce of Great Britain and America, and perpetual friendſhip between the two countries, which was received with a burſt of applauſe, expreſſive of the unanimity and friendſhip of all the company preſent.

His Majeſty's Miniſters were invited and would have been preſent, had they not been obliged to attend their duty in both Houſes of Parliament.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Thurſday, March 13.

St Juſt, made in the name of the committee of public welfare, a report upon the foreign conſpiracy, the events of which would be corruption and the loſs of Paris.

"He came, he ſaid, to denounce to the Convention, a plan ſubverſive of their government and liberty; It is time for the people to turn to morality, and put ariſtocracy to terror. Foreigners do every thing to corrupt us. Since the decree depriving ſuſpected perſons of their property, the ſtroke is felt, and their activity redoubled to divide and corrupt us. Let us make war then, upon every kind of wickedneſs, and immolate without pity upon the tomb of the tyrant, all who regret his tyranny.

"Foreigners wiſh to ſubſtitute a monarchical for a republican government.

"We have only the people for our friends, if they triumph; and death, if they do not. They wiſh to famiſh us; they intercept our ſupplies; the ariſtocrats riſk every thing to overturn the exiſting government.

"If we make war, it has been ſaid in one of the ſittings of the Engliſh parliament France will acquire new energy: If we make peace, we ſhall have a civil war. Let us make war! ſay they, but retard the campaign, and employ the internal enemies to corrupt the French.

"It is in conſequence of this plot that the Rich in Paris deſtroy the ſubſiſtence of the poor, and that they make meals at the rate of three hundred livres a day. They wiſh to accuſtom us to baſe manners, and to train us to luxury; and laſtly, to bring us to demand a chief, and to proclaim him.

"Italians, Neapolitans, who ſay they have been perſecuted in their own country, abound in Paris, and put on the maſk of patriotiſm.

"A law was propoſed againſt foreigners, and carried. Next day an exception was propoſed in favour of artiſts; and next day, all foreigners were artiſts, even phyſicians themſelves. All theſe counter-revolutioniſts call themſelves patriots; Maratiſts. We have had a falſe Marat at Nancy, and at Straſbourg: and all thought to have kindled a civil war. We had but one Marat; all his ſucceſſors are hypocrites, who diſgrace his memory."

Saint Juſt entered into all the details known to the committee of public welfare, upon the project of their enemies. He ſaid, that col. Maek had given orders upon the frontiers that continual menaces ſhould be made; but they had never been carried into effect, merely to give time to the interior agents of corruption to act, and to facilitate anarchy, and at laſt force the people, diſguſted, to demand a regency, the members of which are now forming at Bruſſels three millions of Aſſignats, to be exchanged when the counter-revolution takes place, againſt the republican Aſſignats.

Saint Juſt declared, that there had been lately arreſted in Paris, emigrants and foreigners, who were the agents of this plot.

The Convention after having heard the report of the committee of public welfare, made the following decree:

"The Revolutionary Tribunal ſhall continue to inform itſelf of the authors and accomplices of the plots ſet on foot againſt the French people and their liberty; it ſhall cauſe ſuſpected perſons to be arreſted and judged.

"Thoſe ſhall be declared traitors to their country, and puniſhed as ſuch, who ſhall be convicted of having favoured the plan of corrupting the citizens, or ſubverting the public ſpirit, or of having cauſed any alarms reſpecting the proviſioning of Paris, or of having given an aſſylum to the emigrants, or who ſhall have attempted to open the priſons, or who ſhall have introduced arms into Paris for the purpoſe of aſſaſſinating the people, and deſtroying liberty, or who ſhall have attempted to alter the form of the republican government.

"The Convention being inveſted by the French people with the national authority, whoever ſhall uſurp its power, whoever ſhall derogate directly or indirectly, from its dignity, is an enemy to the people, and ſhall be puniſhed as ſuch.

Reſiſtance to the Revolutionary and republican government, of which the Convention is the centre, is an attempt againſt public liberty; whoever ſhall endeavour to bring it into contempt, to deſtroy or to impede it, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

"The committee of public welfare will diſmiſs every public functionary who ſhall neglect to execute the decrees of the convention, or the reſolutions of the committee, or who ſhall have neglected his duty, and ſhall cauſe him to be replaced by ſome other perſon.

"The conſtituted authorities cannot delegate their powers; they cannot ſend any commiſſioners either within or out of the republic, without the expreſs prmiſſion of the committee of public welfare: Such powers as they may have given are annulled; they, who after the promulgation of this decree, ſhall continue to exerciſe ſuch powers, ſhall be puniſhed with 20 years impriſonment in irons. The commiſſaries of proviſions, of arms and powder, ſhall continue proviſionally their functions.

"Six popular commiſſions ſhall be named, to judge without delay the enemies of the revolution detained in priſon.

"The committees of public welfare and general ſafety ſhall concert the means of forming and organizing them.

"Thoſe who are ſuſpected of a conſpiracy againſt the republic, who ſhall withdraw themſelves from juſtice, ſhall be outlawed.

"The Committee of inſpection, who ſhall leave at large, thoſe accuſed of inciviſm within their diſtricts, ſhall be diſmiſſed and replaced.

"Every citizen muſt diſcover conſpirators and outlaws, when he knows where they are: Whoever ſhall conceal them, ſhall be regarded as their accomplices.

"Thoſe who have been arreſted for conſpiracy againſt the republic, ſhall have no communication with any perſon, either verbally or in writing. The guards are to anſwer with their lives for any infraction of this law.

AUGUSTA, May 10.

An expreſs arrived in town on Tueſday laſt from Brigadier General Clarke to his Excellency the Governor, giving information that a party of Indians (ſuppoſed to be Cherokees or Upper Creeks) about 50 in number, came into the frontier ſettlements of Franklin county, and ſtole a number of horſes.—Lieutenant Hay, ſtationed at the High Shoals of Appalache, purſuing their trail with 18 dragoons, was drawn into their ambuſcade. Himſelf and two of his men fell, and another was dangerouſly wounded. The Indians got off with their booty.

Does this accord with the terms of peace ſpoken of by the Indian agent?

We are informed by Capt. Bonnet, of Lieut. Col. Runnel's regiment, that on the 1ſt of May Capt. M'Kenzie, of ſaid regiment, had a muſter of his company, two miles from Fort Fidius, to draft men for the frontier ſervice, where Major Woten, of ſaid regiment, attended. That 25 ſoldiers of the federal garriſon came to ſaid muſter ground; that a diſturbance enſued, and the ſaid Major was killed by an unlucky blow on the head, given by one of the ſoldiers from the garriſon, and that the ſaid ſoldier was delivered up to the civil authority, and confined in M'Kenzie's blockhouſe.

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, April 26.

Laſt week the Indians fired on a boat near the mouth of Sciota, and killed a man on board.—About the ſame time they killed three men on Yellow-creek, in the Wilderneſs, on their way to Kentucky.

NEWARK, May 28.

On Friday laſt arrived in this town a gentleman immediately from New-Orleans, who deſcended the rivers Ohio and Miſſiſippi to that place as late as March laſt, who informs that a body of Gen. Clarke's party, to the number of 21, had collected at the mouth of Cumberland river, allotted as the place of rendezvous; their intentions were, when a ſufficient number ſhould have collected, to proceed to Louiſiana for the purpoſe of attacking that place, as has been mentioned in former accounts: but a ſufficient number for this purpoſe not having been collected, and Clark not complying with his promiſe, viz. to compenſate them for their ſervices, they determined to ſtop, detain and plunder, all boats that ſhould be found paſſing the river; this gentleman having been previouſly informed of their intentions, by uſing every precaution, paſſed them in the night unperceived, and proceeded on to Lance le Grace, a Spaniſh ſettlement on the Miſſiſippi, where he gave information to the commandant of the deſigns of theſe ruffians. He immediately diſpatched a party of Chickaſaw Indians, who fell upon them, killed three, wounded four, and diſperſed the remainder, as he was informed by a gentleman who ſaw the affray, ſhortly after at New-Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

[AUTHENTIC.]

Copy of a letter from General Wilkins, to Colonel C. Biddle, dated Pittſburgh, 23d May, 1794.

"I this moment received yours of the 17th inſt. I arrived about fifteen minutes ago from Le Boeuf and left the detachment there well covered, and in good ſpirits. They have built, under my directions, two ſmall block houſes, picketed in, which I think will render them ſufficiently ſtrong until the reinforcement goes under Capt. Denny.

"The Indians I have converſed with ſtill continue of the opinion, that the Britiſh will make an oppoſition to the eſtabliſhment at Preſq' Iſle. There arrived at Cuſſawago, while I was there, an Indian from Sanduſky, where he had been left by the Senecas laſt fall ſick;—he ſays the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, M'Kee, and Elliot, the Indian agent, (the two laſt refugees from this country) were viſiting all the Indian towns in that quarter, and exciting them there to continue their oppoſition to the Americans, and aſſuring them of ſupport from their Father, the Britiſh monarch. He further adds, that they were prepared for fighting General Wayne the moment he moved; and that the Britiſh were erecting garriſons at the Miami river. He confirms the accounts of the other Indians, that they were determined to oppoſe the eſtabliſhment at Preſq' Iſle."

Extract of a letter dated London, March 25, brought by the Pigou.

"The miniſtry have informed the American merchants, that they may have a convoy for outward bound veſſels when they pleaſe. This is intended to prevent the Algerines from capturing American veſſels. Should you not hear this from other quarters, you may depend it is fact.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a merchant in this city, dated April 8.

"By a letter of the third inſtant, from Gibraltar, I have advice that the Algerines have objected to the terms propoſed to them by the Portugueſe for continuing the truce, and have again declared war againſt them. In conſequence of which the Portugueſe ſquadron, then in Gibraltar, conſiſting of one line of battle ſhip, 3 frigates, and 2 brigs, were preparing for a cruize, which will keep their rovers at leaſt within the Streights. In their late cruize they did not take one veſſel, though they were ſeventeen in number."

A letter from Cape-Henlopen, dated the 27th ult. has a poſtſcript which ſays, that two frigates were ſeen off the capes, but were at ſuch a diſtance, that it could not be determined what nation they belonged to.

The tide on Thurſday laſt was higher in our river by 3 inches than it has been known to be by the oldeſt inhabitants. Many ſtores have been filled with it, and goods to a conſiderable amount damaged. The wind alſo, on the night of Wedneſday, did ſome injury along the wharves; and the meadows near the river, in the neighbourhood of the city, have been chiefly covered with water.

Doctor Prieſtly ſailed in the ſhip Sanſom, capt. Smith, for New-York, in company with the Pigou from London.

On Friday a man and horſe were drowned at the Lower Ferry; there were two men and 3 horſes attempting to paſs at the ſame time, and it was with great difficulty that one of the men and two of the horſes were ſaved.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodbury, the 16th inſtant March, two apprentice lads, one named John Thompſon, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſlim built, a longiſh thin viſage, ſtraight light brown hair, darkiſh ſkin, of a bold forward behaviour: Had on and took with him, a half worn caſtor hat, an olive coloured new cloath coatee, with metal buttons, new under jacket the foreparts brown cloth, and backs ſtriped linſey, metal buttons, good cloth trowſers of a browniſh grey, light grey yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes capt on the toe, a new Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and a black ribband round his neck.

The other named Iſaac Butterworth jun. 16 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well ſet, full faced, fair complexion, light brown hair, a little pock marked, a ſmall ſcar over one eye, his right arm crooked from being broken when he was ſmall, a large ſcar acroſs juſt below the cap of one knee, had on a coattee exactly, except wooden buttons, like the other, his under jacket of brown cloth throughout, new, old leather breeches, with a patch of light coloured cloth on the left knee, with metal buttons, grey yarn ſtockings, neats leather ſhoes that wanted ſoaling, white ſhirt, black Barcelona handkerchief about his neck, a good felt hat, large plated buckeles in his ſhoes, both cabinet makers by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid runaways and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures them in Woodbury jail, ſhall receive ſixteen dollars reward for the two, or ſix dollars for John Thomſon, and ten for Iſaac Butterworth, paid by

JOB KIMSEY.

Woodbury, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New Jerſey, March 18th, 1794. * 4 w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

And ſold at his Book-Store, No. 147, Market-Street,

The Life of Doctor Franklin,

With a ſtriking likeneſs, executed in a maſterly manner, by Thackara and Vallance. Price 5s.

The Young Book-Keeper's Aſſiſtant, 6s. 3d.

Swan's Britiſh Architect, 37s. 6d.

Paine's ditto, 30s.

Town and Country Builder's Aſſiſtant, 22s. 6d.

The Ready Reekoner, or Traders ſure Guide, 3s. 9d.

Æſop's Fables, with cuts, 4s. 8d.

The Mirror, a periodical paper, publiſhed at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 11s. 3d.

The Religious Courtſhip, 4s 8d.

The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor, 5s. 7d. 1-2.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days, and ſold as above,

Reflections and Maxims,

By WM. PENN,

With his Advice to his Children, 4s. 8d.

6th Month 2, 1794. eop3m

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 20th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of John Smith, John Croſſen, John M'Neil, and others; containing 447 acres, more or leſs; whereon are erected, a log houſe, barn and tan yard. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, one equal undivided ſixth part of 190 acres of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of James Pinkerton, William Bunting and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Robert Boyle, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, May 31, 1794.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on or about the firſt day of May, 1793, and alſo about the beginning of December, 1793, gave a certain Adam Deſhler, of Allentown, Northampton county, two notes, one for £50 and the laſt of them for £237:10, which notes were given by me in conſideration of ſaid Deſhler's undertaking to pay like ſums of money to ſeveral merchants in Philadelphia, (on account of the ſubſcriber;) and the ſaid Deſhler not having paid the monies aforeſaid, and the ſubſcriber having paid to the ſaid Deſhler on account of ſaid notes the ſum of £126, would therefore forwarn every perſon not to take an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I ſhall not pay any part thereof.

JOHN SNYDER.

Lehigh Water Gap, Northampton county, May 30, 1794. *

Nine Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 27th May, 1794, from the door of Joſiah Furguſon, innkeeper in Newton, Bucks county, a bay Mare, ſuppoſed fourteen hands and an half or fifteen hands high, a bald face, black mane and tail, the tail undocked, has a ſcar on her buttock, and another on one of her hind legs, which makes it ſomewhat thicker than the other; is a natural trotter; had on when ſtolen, a ſaddle and curb bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſaddle, bridle and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or five dollars for the mare, ſaddle and bridle alone, paid by

JOHN DUER.

Lower Makefield, Bucks county. *

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 18th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Alloway's Creek townſhip, Salem county, State of New-Jerſey, an indented Negro Man, named MARK, but calls himſelf MARK OKER, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well made, and is lame in his right hip, a yellow fellow, and fond of ſtrong liquor; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, a dyed linen coat, with flaſh ſleeves, a blue under jacket with two rows of buttons, two Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, light coloured cloth trowſers, old ſhoes, with odd buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

AENER PENTON.

May 24, 1794. *

Scriptural Geography.

This Day is published, and to be sold by M. CAREY, No. 183, Market-street, and the principal Booksellers in Town, price Three-fourths of a Dollar,

A LARGE SHEET MAP of the HOLY LAND, and those Countries thro' which the APOSTLES travelled in propagating CHRISTIANITY, on which is delineated St. PAUL's Voyage from Jerusalem to Rome, as described by St. LUKE in the Acts of the Apostles.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour, at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interest in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 11th instant, an apprentice boy, named JOSEPH LAYMAN, about 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, thick set, brown hair, which he commonly has tied, has brown eyes, fat, and red faced; had on an old lead coloured cloth coat, with metal buttons, old striped linen trowsers, old shoes that were much too wide, and an half worn wool hat; he had neither stockings nor jacket, but may change some of his cloaths, as he had some money with him. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by † JOHN TODD

N. B. It is supposed the said apprentice was enticed by and went away with a certain Daniel Davis, a lusty good looking young fellow, middling well dressed, about 19 or 20 years of age, and that they are gone to Shippen's-Town, to a certain Andrew Patterson, who served his time with the subscriber some years ago, and has set up the spinning-wheel making at that place.

New Britain township, Bucks county, May 13, 1794.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting JEMIMA WARRICK, wife of the Subscriber, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

WILLIAM WARRICK.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, May 16, 1794. †

CAME to the plantation of Joseph Warner, near the Rising Sun, and the township line, in the Northern Liberties, on the 5th instant, a small black COW, no brand nor earmark, has some white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH BASKET.

May 15, 1794. *

SICKLES.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have now on hand a neat assortment of SICKLES, warranted to be of a good quality, which they will dispose of, either wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, at their shops in Fifth-street, near Arch-street, and in Race-street, near Fifth-street.

JACOB ECKFELT,
¶ 5w. ADAM ECKFELT.

Harrisburgh and Carlisle
MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia, every Wednesday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harrisburgh, and arrives at Harrisburgh on Saturday morning following; starts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harrisburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thursday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, starts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. Then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Lancaster and Susquehannah Turnpike.

WE the subscribers, appointed Commissioners by "An act of the General Assembly, enabling the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the borough of Lancaster to the river Susquehannah, &c." do hereby give public notice, that on Monday, the 16th of June next, we will open a book, pursuant to the said act, "to receive subscriptions of stock for the said company," at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which shall be kept open for the purpose "at least six hours in every juridicial day, for the space of three days, if their days is necessary," when and where "every person of the age of twenty-one years, offering to subscribe in the said book, in his own name or any other name, shall previously pay to the attending Commissioners thirty dollars, for every share to be subscribed.

FRANCIS JOHNSON,
JAMES MILLER,
ISRAEL WHELEN,
GEORGE BICKHAM,
JONATHAN JONES,
} Commissioners.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1794.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Princess Ann, Somerset county, Maryland, a Negroe man, named Adam, a lusty well made fellow, about 28 years of age, five feet ten inches high; had on, a brown broadcloth coat and breeches, striped waistcoat, homespun trowsers, a new felt hat, and sundry other clothes; he understands brick-moulding, cutting and hewing with the axe, and is an excellent sawyer. It is supposed he will pass for a free man, and follow some of those occupations for a livelihood. He is very black and slick in the face, has large hands and feet, very long heels, somewhat crooked in the legs. Also ran away, a Mulattoe slave, named Isaac, 21 years of age, about six feet high, very slender made, has a big mouth and nose, subject to limping, occasioned by a pain in the ancle; he has not been used to hard labour and his hands are soft, pretends to be on the political order, and will probably apply for employ as an hostler or waiter. It is supposed he took with him an old light coloured cloth coat, one or two pair of trowsers, one or two ruffled shirts, a new felt hat bound, with a loose crown, and sundry other clothes. Whoever secures the above fellows, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either, paid by † WILLIAM ADAMS.

For SALE,

A Most excellent PLANTATION, situate in Alsace township, Berks county, about three miles from the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, containing between 260 and 270 acres of patented land, whereon are erected a convenient log dwelling-house, stone barn and stables, a good saw-mill and powder-mill, with a stone mill-dam; there are about 140 acres cleared, of which 18 acres most excellent meadow, and more may easily be made, two young bearing orchards of the best kind of fruit; there is also an elegant mill seat thereon for a merchant-mill, or any other mill-work, as a never-failing strong stream of spring water, which springs in the dam, runs through the premises; the house is also well situate for a store or tavern, as that much frequented road to Bern township passes by the door. Possession will be given the 12th day of April next. For terms apply to JOHN EGLEE, in Reading.

Reading, May 7, 1794. ¶ 6w.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion-township, Montgomery county, twelve miles west of Philadelphia, on the night of the 9th of April, a Bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, five years old this spring, fourteen hands three inches high, a natural trotter, and heavy with foal, has a remarkable scar on her forehead, occasioned by a cut which has caused a lump of skin to rise on the lower part of it, a new saddle, with plated stirrups and a curb bridle, were taken with her. Whoever secures said mare and thief, and prosecutes him to conviction, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid paid by

ANDREW OLIVER.

April 10, 1794. *

ALL persons indebted to the esta of Thomas Simon, late of Peter's township, in Franklin county, weaver, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to produce them before the 9th day of November, as the subscriber is desirous of settling said estate as soon as possible.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Admin'st.

Haverford township, Delaware county, May 9, 1794. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the house of the subscriber, living in Rockhill township, Bucks county, on the night of the 7th instant, and stole therefrom a SILVER WATCH, maker's name G. Washington, Belfast, No. 1783, with two keys, one steel, the other brass, and a red seal crack'd. Whoever secures the said Watch and Thief, so that he be brought to justice, and the owner get his watch again, shall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for each, paid by

AMOS RICHARDSON.

May 8, 1794. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE house of the subscriber was broken open on the night of the 20th of April, and about one hundred and fifty dollars in silver, seven twenty dollar bank notes, and one hundred and fifty pounds in ten and five dollar notes, were stolen. The above reward will be paid, upon delivery of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or eighty dollars for the money alone, by JOHN ELLIT.

Pitts-Grove, Salem county, April 30, 1794 *

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, on or about the 8th of April last, gave his bond to George Vogel, of the borough of Easton, in the county of Northampton, for the sum of twenty-five pounds, payable on the 27th day of May, 1799. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I shall dispute the payment thereof, until the said George Vogel fulfils his contract with me, on which the said bond is founded.

PHILIP NICE.

Nockamixon township, Bucks county, May 10, 1794. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, seven years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. DAVID WILSON.

Trediffrin township, Chester county, May 12, 1794. *

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, on Tuesday, the 29th of this instant April, an indented servant Negro man, named AMOS, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight inches high, a well set stout made fellow, a little stoop shouldered when he walks; had on, when he went away, a good drabb coloured coat with two rows of buttons, a tow shirt, fulled lindsey trowsers, a good high crowned hat, old shoes, with strings in them. Whoever takes up said Negro, and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by

* JONATHAN ROBERTS.

April 30, 1794.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting Rebecca, the wife of the subscriber, or paying any moneis due to me on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

MOSES LAMBSON.

Salem county, New-Jersey, May 4th, 1794. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Chesnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a small white spot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any person taking up the said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,
near Grey's Ferry.

May 5, 1794. *

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Register and Intelligence Office kept by Mr. JOHN CURTIS, for hiring Servants and other purposes, as advertised at No. 18, North Third-street, Philadelphia, is removed to No. 18, Cherry-street, formerly by the name of Cherry-alley, North Third-street, where he punctually attends to supply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other person in authority, willing to have their children brought up to industry, may hear of a Master or Mistress suitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Johnson, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment (particularly those who are in arrearages for interest money due on mortgage, bond, &c.) and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts to the subscribers,

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
THOMAS NORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON, son of Joseph,
} Executors.

Third Month 24, 1794. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES L. SMITH, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, to whom such as have any demands against the said estate, are desired to furnish their accounts, properly attested, for settlement.

MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-street.

Of said Carey may be had, wholesale and retail,
A General Assortment of
Cotton and Wool Cards,
from the Manufactory of Mark Richards & Co. of Boston.

March 17, 1794. tbctf

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by JOHN OMROD, W. YOUNG, and other Booksellers in the city,

A DISCOURSE on PSALMODY, in which it is clearly shewn, that it is the duty of Christians to take the principal subjects and occasions of their psalms, hymns and spiritual songs, from the Gospel of Christ.

By JAMES LATTA, A. M.
Minister of the Gospel at Chesnut Level.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK, to be entituled,
The FIRST VOLUME of PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS.

THE want of sufficient information of the State Trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the State of Pennsylvania on impeachment: and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial; it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment, and the second, is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public. With this view

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—but the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq; Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected, from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania, during the late war; never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street; and by the different Booksellers in this city---Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor,

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "shewing or containing, the boundaries or "division lines of the different and respectiv "states (with their respective divisions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "insertion. 'Compiled from the best autho-"rities, by READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
of the district of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3334.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1794.

DECLARATION *of the King of Prussia, to the German Empire, on his Secession from the present Continental Confederacy.*

THE period being arrived in which his Prussian Majesty is forced to discontinue taking that active part in the present war, which hitherto has been the effect of his generosity and pure patriotism; on account, and in consideration of what is owing by his Majesty, to the preservation of his own estates, and to the welfare of his subjects, his Majesty thinks it particularly his duty to lay before their Highnesses the Co-States of the German Empire, the real causes and true motives by which he was induced to take such a resolution.

At the time when the French nation, in the unfortunate delusion of imaginary liberty, had not only dissolved every tie of civic order among themselves, but also, meditated the subversion of the repose and welfare of other nations, by the introduction of their anarchic horrors, and in fact, had already fallen in an hostile manner on such territories of his Imperial Majesty, and of the German Empire, as were nearest to them, his Majesty thought proper to unite his just arms with those of his Imperial Majesty, and afterwards with those of the whole German Empire, and those of his other allies, in order to set bounds to the destructive enterprizes of a delirious nation, and to restore peace and happiness to those as guiltless as highly endangered States. This object was ever the guide of the arms of his Majesty down to this present moment, and more impressive on his mind, in proportion as the madness of the French augmented, and the danger of all Germany became more imminent. The efforts of his Majesty to set a boundary against this mighty torrent of illfortune on the German territories, were, it is true, at first but proportioned to the danger, but soon exceeded the utmost of his ability. The war was not a war with a civilized nation, and well disciplined armies, but a war with a delirious and never diminishing swarm of men, with a highly populace nation, provided with every resource for war to back them—a set of men who did not fight merely for victory, but who fought by fire, sword, and the poison of their pernicious doctrines, to subvert the whole social edifice of Germany.

To oppose this almost unconquerable enemy, the King, on his part, brought into the field 70,000 men, and those his choicest troops; with these has his Majesty combated, even until this third campaign, under every imaginable obstacle, far from the Prussian dominions, amidst already exhausted lands, excess of dearness of the necessaries of life, and almost insupportable expence.

Besides these unparalelled efforts, his Majesty has made to the common cause every possible sacrifice which the national strength of Prussia would permit, nor has he hesitated to expose even his sacred person, and the Princes of his family, to every danger by which the repose and safety of Germany could be conquered from the enemy. For this object alone has so much Prussian blood been spilt—for this, such immense treasures drained from his dominions. Such a war must necessarily have more exhausted his resources than those of such powers whose dominions lay more contiguous to the scene of hostility; and thus his Majesty fell into an absolute impossibility of taking any longer that active part from his own means, without utterly ruining his own dominions, and entirely exausting the property of his subjects.

His Majesty, however, still remained deeply impressed with a patriotic hope of being able still to lend help and protection, and that with increased force, to the German Empire; and to be enabled to do this, he entered into a negociation with the Confederate Powers, proposing certain arrangements to them, the principle points of which were, besides the payment of a subsidy to him, a stipulation that the subsistance of the greatest part of the Prussian army should be provided for by the Empire in general; and that, until a final plan should be concluded to this effect, that the six Anterior Circles of the Empire, who lay most exposed to danger, and who reaped immediate benefit from the defence, should be charged provisionally with the furnishing of the same; and was also declared to the Diet of the Empire, and the Circles above mentioned, that in case these frank and free proposals were not acceded to by the Emperor, his Majesty would be compelled to withdraw the greatest part of his troops, and to leave the Empire to its Fate.

Several States have made declarations suitable to the pressing circumstances in which they, and the whole Empire, were placed; in particular his Electoral Highness of Mentz, full of exalted and patriotic sentiments towards the Empire, complied with every requisition relative to the subsistence of the Prussian troops which depended upon him, and summoned an immediate congress of the Six Circles. His Majesty entertained a just expectation, that similar good consequences would every where have flowed from his patriotic intentions, and his hard-earned merits in his former defence of the whole Empire. Every retrospect seemed to confirm these hopes; on one side, the past afforded the admonishing picture of the dreadful torrent of an all-subverting enemy; on the other, the noble and heroic stand of the Prussian army and the immense sacrifices of the blood of his warriors, and the Treasures of his dominions, made by the magninimity of his Prussian Majesty. Even then that army was standing on the banks of the Rhine, the Bulwark of the Empire, and to which the enemy did not dare to penetrate; but the subsistence of that army, undertaken by the whole Empire, was the sole condition under which it no longer could be effective, and which the physical impossibility of Prussia alone bearing the burthen, did absolutely oblige Prussia to insist upon.

Was it acceded to, so as the future afforded the consolatory prospect of his Majesty acting with that known alacrity—that well proved fidelity, in the defence of the Empire, and the protection of its constitution, to the utmost of his power? But every impartial observer might have easily anticipated the consequences of refusing the subsistence, and the return of the Prussian troops into his Majesty's own States. Then might the over powerful and delirious enemy ravage, uncontrouled, throughout the Empire, and with plundering and murderous hands, unbridled and unlimited, bear down the Germans their husbandry, all law, order and property, subvert with anarchic abominations, the constitutions of more Imperial States, annihilate princes and nobles, erase the temples of religion, and drive from the hearts of the Germans their natural love of virtue and order, by the aids of the seductive allurements of licentiousness, and the precepts of an unfeeling immorality.

All these and similar observations, so simple and so obvious as they were, did, nevertheless not succeed in bringing the arrangement for the subsistence of the army to a just conclusion. This proposal was, besides this, sufficiently connected with another arrangement, which his Majesty had designed to offer the confederate powers, but which it did not seem good to his Imperial Majesty to comply with, and which other States did also not approve.

Moreover, this proposal gave rise to an exception, which, after so many and meritorious actions, such unparalelled sacrifices, which his Majesty had already made, he, in truth, had no reason to expect, and on which his Majesty, not without much sorrow, finds it his duty to make some remarks.

The summoning of the six circles, by the Elector of Mentz, has been represented as irregular, though in fact it is strictly constitutional. Measures there, were proposed precisely contradictory to the negociations for the subsistance, and the universal arming of the peasants was resolved on, though it is plain, that such a measure is as inefficient as dangerous, and completely adverse to the object proposed—Inefficient against an enemy who presses forward in a mass with an insanity of fury, approved tacticks, and a numerous artillery—dangerous, because when the peasant is armed, and brought away from his ordinary mode of life, the enemy may easily become his most dangerous seducer, and finally adverse to the object proposed, because such an armament is wholly incompatible with the operations and subsistence of disciplined armies. These reasons which flowed from the most sincere conviction of his Majesty, have been represented in the most odious colours; and the most false and scandalous motives have been attributed to him, for his dissent to this measure;—and in order to prevent the arrangement of the subsistance, projects of extending his dominions, of secularizing ecclesiastical territories, and of oppressing the Empire, have been rumoured to have been by him in contemplation, and of which his Majesty's known patriotism, and acknowledged virtues, will form the best contradiction.

After what is past, every hope of the subsistence being acceded to, being now vanished, HIS MAJESTY DOES NOW RENOUNCE THE SAME AND ALSO EVERY RESOLUTION OF THE EMPIRE, AND OF THE CIRCLES RELATIVE THERETO.—HIS MAJESTY HAS, THEREFORE, TAKEN THE RESOLUTION NO LONGER TO GRANT HIS PROTECTION TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE—BUT TO ORDER HIS ARMY (EXCEPTING TWENTY THOUSAND AUXILLARIES, ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT TREATIES) INSTANTLY TO RETURN TO HIS OWN DOMINIONS.

At the same time that his Majesty finds himself compelled to withdraw a portion of his troops from the defence of those states, for which they have already combatted with so much glory, he expresses the most earnest wishes, that those consequences he has above alluded to may not take place, but that the exertions of his Imperial Majesty, and of the Empire, may eventually insure to both a full indemnity, and a general and honourable peace. To his Majesty remains the just consolation, and permanent glory of having, on his part, made such sacrifices to the defence and safety of the Emperor in the present awful crisis, as certainly few states in Europe, or members of the Germanic body, could without much hesitation, have resolved upon.

BERLIN, March 13, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

By the ship James, Captain Howard, arrived at New York, from Falmouth, we have the following Advices:

RATISBON, March 31.

THE Elector of Mentz has made a proposition in the Diet, importing that, in consequence of the delays and difficulties which have arisen on the subject of the respective contingents, the troops of his Prussian Majesty had been taken into the pay of the Empire, to complete the armies of the Circles. For this purpose a loan had been made, under guarantee of the Empire, and on the basis of future indemnities which may arise from conquests.

WARSAW, March 6.

Letters from Southern Prussia announce, that the Cabinet of Berlin intends not only to rebuild the fortifications of Dantzick and Thorn, but also to erect new fortresses in the places of Plozk, Wisrogrod and Pienan, at Czenstocken.

BRUSSELS, April 1.

The heavy artillery has been drawn out from the arsenal at Mechlin, and every preparation has been made to ensure success in our future operations against the enemy; but the campaign will not be opened on our side before the return of the Arch-duke Charles from Vienna.

General Pichegru is employed in establishing a camp at Cambray, which is to contain 80,000 men. This circumstance has occasioned some movements on the part of the combined army, but nothing excepting a few slight skirmishes has as yet taken place.

April 4.

"The French, on Saturday morning last, attacked the Austrian positions, all the way from Cambray to Landrecy. They took possession of several villages particularly of Ors, where the battalion of Brechenville was in some degree surprized by the carelessness of a piquet of fifteen men, who were surrounded and put to the sword. The French then took an Austrian battery of six pieces of cannon, after which the regiment itself was almost wholly surrounded, on the point of being cut to pieces, when the regiment of Royal Allemande cavalry, and a squadron of Hussars of Barco, arrived and engaged the enemy with such vigour and spirit as were irresistable. They retook the battery, and made a most terrible carnage—600 were left dead upon the field, and 400 wounded were made prisoners, who arrived here last night, together with seven field pieces. The French were pursued all the way to Cambray.—The loss of the Austrians was 125 men of the regiment of Brechenville killed, 55 of the Royal Allemande and Braco. The Royal Allemande behaved with such distinguished bravery, that 20 of them are to be honoured with the golden medal of merit.

"The French also made an attack at Poppering, where five hundred of the combined troops were obliged to retire, with the loss of one hundred men killed and wounded, but some squadrons of Hanoverian cavalry, and 4000 armed peasants, having come up to the rescue of the troops, the French were obliged to abandon the posts they had taken, and retreat to Steenwort, with the loss, as we calculate, of 400 men and one piece of cannon. The combined troops in the second affair, lost 160 men, among whom were seven Hanoverian and Hessian officers."

April 7.

Count de Warensdorff, who accompanied his royal highness the Arch-duke Charles to Vienna, arrived here on the 5th, and announced the pleasant tidings of his Imperial Majesty's having taken his departure on the 1st instant, to repair to the Low Countries subject to his government; the Count filled the measure of general satisfaction by adding, that the Emperor and King had taken the resolution to perform in person the ceremony of Inauguration. His majesty is expected here on the 9th.

By letters from Dinant we learn, that the Republicans made a sortie from Givet on the 2d instant, to the number of between two and 3000 men, with the design of plundering several villages in the Principality of Liege; but they were repulsed by detachments of the corps of Berchiny, the Black Hussars, the Croatians, the volunteers of Beon, and the chasseurs of Carneville. This expedition cost the lives of about thirty Republicans; we had, on our part, four men killed, and five or six wounded.

HAGUE, April 2.

For some days the French have made several movements on the side of St.

Quentin and Campary. Every thing announces, that they are ready to open the campaign. The Dutch army, commanded by the Hereditary Prince of Orange, has advanced to Philippeville; and already the place is so closely surrounded, that the garrison have only one pass open, which is but of small use to them, as it leads to a village three quarters of a league distant from the city—a post at present occupied by a Dutch detachment, and defended by two cannon. The inhabitants and garrison of Philippeville are reduced to the necessity of using rain water collected in a large cistern. On the 26th of March, at break of day, the French endeavoured to convey into the place a considerable convoy of provisions, with an escort of 200 men; but the Dutch troops attacked them with so much vigour, that the convoy and escort fell into their hands. Thirteen of the enemy were killed during the attack. The loss of the Dutch was only one soldier killed, and three wounded.

ST. AMAND, April 8.

The weather, since my last, has been so bad as to prevent any kind of hostile operations; nevertheless, it has not prevented the march of troops towards the Frontiers. Austrians, Hungarians and Hessians, have been continually passing through here for Valenciennes, and from thence for the environs of Landrecy. On Saturday last, from morning till evening, troops were passing; and among them several thousand Hungarian grenadiers, the finest ever beheld. Our own troops have also been changing quarters, and it is only supposed we wait for camp equipage to take the field. The Coldstream guards have been removed from Hespow to Fontainbleau, and their place supplied by the 53d regiment at the former place. The 14th and 37th regiments of the line have moved to Brillon. There has also been some slight movement in the quarters of the cavalry, but none of consequence. Our drafts for the cavalry and brigade of the line are also arrived.

PARIS, April 3.

Rene Augustin Maupon, the son of the Chancellor of that name, has been arrested in his house at Thui, near Andelys, in the department of Lower Seine, and they found 11,000,000 of livres in his portmanteau. He has been safely lodged in the prison de la Force.

In the sitting of the municipality on the 31st ult. several epicures were denounced for having purchased veal 45 livres per pound!

Letters from Brest of the 28th ult. state, that there were then twenty-one ships of the line in Brest Road, of which four were three-deckers; eight on a cruize, six expected from Rochfort, three in harbour, making altogether thirty-eight ships of the line, and about as many frigates; this navy is designed against England, and Jeanbon St Andre is expected to accompany it.

The armament at Toulon is said to be going on rapidly. Four ships of the line are in the Road; the Sans Culotte, of 110 guns, had sailed on the 19th, and one seventy-four, and several other frigates for repair. A great number of transports are also fitting out there, and twenty battalions of troops have been ordered out on a secret expedition.

April 4.

The following persons are now before the Revolutionary Tribunal, viz.

Pierre Francois Fabre of Eglantine, aged 39 years, born at Carcasanne, before and after the revolution a man of letters, and since Representative of the People;

Joleph Delaunay, of Angers, aged 39 years, a lawyer and deputy;

Francois Chabot, aged 35 years, a Capuchin, before the revolution, and since a deputy;

Benoit Camille Desmoulins, aged 33 years, born at Guile, a man of letters, and deputy;

Jean Francois Lacroix, aged 40 years, born at Point-Audemer, a soldier, a lawyer and deputy;

Pierre Philippeaux, aged 34 years, born at Ferrizere, a lawyer and deputy.

Claude Bazire, aged 39 years, born at Dijon;

Marie Jean Herault Sechelles, aged 34 years, born at Paris, Advocate General of the ci-devant parliament before the Revolution, Deputy;

Georges Jaques Danton, aged 34 years, born at Arcis-sur-Aube, Advocate before the Revolution, since occupying several places, particularly that of Deputy;

Rene d'Espagne, aged 41 years, born at Brienne, an Abbe before the Revolution, since without profession;

Andre Marie Gusmann, aged 41 years, born at Grenada in Spain, residing in France since 1791, living upon his fortune;

Emanuel Frey, brother-in-law to Chabot, aged 27 years, born in Moravia, but residing for two years in France, a Banker;

Sigismond Junius Frey, his brother, aged 36 years, likewise born in Moravia;

Jean Frederic Dietrichsen, aged 51 years, born at Loutherbourg. Advocate of the Court of Denmark, residing for two years in France, living upon his fortune;

J. Masquet, dealer in cattle, was condemned, accused of manœuvres tending to excite tumults in Paris on account of provisions.

In the sitting of the Jacobins yesterday, an account was given of General Pichegru having attacked and beat the enemy. The French have several columns in the forest of Mormal, where they are raising redoubts.

A letter was read from Citizen Fressinet, dated from Perpignan, which gave an account of the advantageous position of the army of the Eastern Pyrennes, and its march in three columns to attack the enemy.

LONDON, April 3.

It was yesterday confidently reported, but on what authority we have not discovered, that to fill up the sum of our misfortunes, America, Sweden, and Denmark, have united with the French, and declared war against this country.

Letters from Madrid mention, that the fleet under Admiral Borja, consisting of twenty two sail of the line, was ready for sea, and is expected to join that of Lord Howe. Four sail of the line have sailed from the port of Carthagena, to reinforce the Spanish squadron under Admiral Artizabal, in the West-Indies.

Letters from Modena of the 25th ult. state, that two Neapolitan vessels had lately been carried prizes into the port of Genoa by a French privateer, and that the late disturbances which happened in the play-house of Genoa, had been occasioned by the Democratic Patricians, who do every thing they can in order to abolish nobility in that Republic.

Another expedition against Dunkirk, both by sea and land, is said to be now actually projecting by the British government; it is for this purpose, we understand, that the gun-boats at Deptford and Woolwich are preparing. Gaining a seaport on the Northern Frontier of France, it is said, would tend more to forward the cause of the allies than any other acquisition or post that could at this time be made.

The total number of French prisoners in England, Scotland and Ireland, by the last returns, amounts to no more than 5,029.

The French have set a price on the head of General Paoli.

Accounts from Vienna state, that letters arrived there from Choczin, with the intelligence that the Turkish government had sent orders to the Bashaw, commander of that fortress, to prepare the same in the best manner to enable it to hold out a siege.

April 4.

Yesterday morning advice was received at the Admiralty office, that four French privateers which have been cruizing in the chops of the Channel for some time, watching the motions of our ships, were all captured by his Majesty's cruizers and sent into Scilly.

A dreadful instrument of destruction, contrived to throw ten bombs in a minute, has been lately invented by a foreigner; a model of which has been shewn and proved before the Prince of Wales and several other persons of distinction. A public subscription, patronized by his royal highness and the duke of York, is begun, for constructing one upon a scale sufficient to throw bombs of very large dimensions.

A letter from an Hanoverian officer, a prisoner at Dijon, in France, represents his situation, and that of his comrades, as tolerably comfortable. He says, they consist of Hessians, Austrians, Prussians, Bavarians, and Saxons, formed into divisions; that each officer has a bed, and every three of them an apartment; that they wait upon each other, have liberty to walk about the town and its environs, and attend the coffee-houses, where there are plenty of newspapers and pamphlets. One o'clock is the hour for dining; and the only scarcity complained of is that of firing. A citizen Fin has the controul of these prisoners, with whose conduct, says the relator, I must confess we have every reason to be content.

April 7.

Yesterday government dispatches were received from the Earl of Balcarras, acting governor of Jersey, which mention that there was no appearance of an invasion by the French.

The court of Munich and the Bavarian States are at variance, respecting the extra contingent required by that court and the Emperor. The States will not submit to the payment of more than thirty thousand florins per month, the amount of the ordinary contingent.

STATE PAPER.

Presented by the British Envoy, at Copenhagen, to Count Bernstorf.

"After the oral representation which I made to your excellency respecting my situation in Copenhagen, and upon the danger of a public insult, to which I saw myself exposed, you will not be surprized at a second complaint from me of the same kind, but infinitely more serious in its nature and tendency—a complaint which, I flatter myself, will not fail to make the most sensible impression upon your excellency---I have, therefore, the honour to transmit the printed sheet of of the 21st number of the Danish Spectator, a paper which is filled with the most outrageous abuse, and in which my person is so significantly pointed out, that the author could not have rendered his meaning more explicit by mentioning my name. To insist upon the most signal satisfaction for the injury I have received, is what I owe to the court I serve, to myself, my colleagues, and the Danish nation---I therefore request your excellency to take the most effectual measures to ascertain the person of the author or printer of the said paper, and to take every necessary step for carrying on criminal process against him, as I have no doubt but the law of Denmark will afford me a prompt and exemplary satisfaction.

(Signed) HAILES.

To this it is added in the Danish Gazette, that Count Bernstorf having recommended the immediate investigation of this affair to the Dutch Chancery, the publisher was summoned before the council of state; and that the curiosity of the public was at the highest pitch to know the issue of these proceedings, especially as the British minister had been supported in his demand of satisfaction, by the representations of the other foreign ministers.

Young Count Wurmbrand, long missing from the army of the Netherlands, has lately written from Lisle to his friends at Vienna, where he is, with four other imperial officers. They have liberty to walk about the town, and receive their remittances of money without interruption. They daily attend a two hours lecture upon the Rights of man, and the causes of the present war, with the Parisian newspapers, &c. It is added that none of the Austrians are forced into the French service.

April 8.

Yesterday captain Cook arrived at the admiralty office with dispatches from Lord Hood. The contents of these dispatches, we understand to be, that his Lordship finding the French in Austria too strong to be attacked, with any prospect of success, by the force at his disposal, and being ill supported by the Corsicans, had re-embarked the troops.

The King of Denmark has announced, that, at the present moment, he does not desire a sumptuous residence for himself or his family; and, that the contributions which have been furnished shall be applied to the support of commerce, and of the honour of the Danish flag. These contributions already amount to 700,000 crowns.

The accounts of the British merchants arrested in France, under the general decree for the arrest of subjects of all powers at war with the Republic, have been so various and condradictory, that we can form no satisfactory opinion on the subject. We know only for certain that many individuals have been allowed, what in military terms would be called their parole, and to conduct the business on which they went to France in the same manner as in time of peace.

The secession of the King of Prussia from the Grand alliance, which several papers after repeatedly affirming are now labouring to contradict, stands precisely thus:---His Prussian majesty has sent a formal notice that he means to withdraw all his troops, except his contingent as Elector of Brandenburg; and the allies are now negociating for the hire of such other part of his troops, as he may be prevailed upon to leave with them another campaign. If they can obtain any considerable number of them in this manner, it will be represented as an indisputable proof that the King of Prussia is still hearty in the good cause, altho', in fact, he refused to bear any part of the expence.

It was last night reported, that an account has been received by a bye boat from Ostend, that Danton and his confederates had been executed. This seems very probable, as we know they were upon their trial on the third and fourth instant.

It must be satisfactory to the public to know, that the Marquis Cornwallis means to give his services in the field to his country in the course of the present campaign.

The king of Prussia now finds, that the safety of his crown, and the preservation of the dearest interests of his people, do not depend on the conquest of France. The Empress of Russia has also notified to the court of Vienna, that as long as the Porte, with Sweden and Denmark, shall continue to excite her apprehensions, she cannot give her promised aid to the confederacy!

April 10.

By the important Declaration of the King of Prussia in this day's Morning Post, the secession of that Monarch from the Continental Alliance is no longer doubtful. We claim the praise of being the first to announce this important intelligence to the public, and leave to the *Times*, and the subordinate Ministerial Papers, the triumph they have obtained, in repeatedly contradicting our assertions on this subject. The same source of intelligence, that has given us this Priority of intelligence, enables us now to present to the country the Declaration of the Prussian Monarch, and we leave to the Ministeral Writers, the mortifying task of apologizing to an ill used public for the delusion which they have practised, and continue to practise on their credulity.

General Riccardos died at Madrid on the 19th ult. The count O'Reilly was appointed to succeed him; but he died on his route to take the command of the army. The count de la Union consequently has been honored with the chief command, and likewise governor and captain general of Catalonia. He is a very young man, but very much beloved by the troops.

There is much difference of opinion in the Spanish council respecting the continuance of the war; and the duke of Alcudia has had the influence to send M. D'Arranda into exile, for some free observations against the measures of the court.

Several of the German papers observe, "that it would be for the general good of Europe, if the remainder of Poland were partitioned among the three great prepondérant Powers!!"

They even pretend that this measure is actually in contemplation, and that Stanislaus Augustus is to spend the remainder of his days at Rome. We trust that such an atrocious project is nothing more than the speculations of some visionary journalists!

April 11---12---13.

The Flanders Mail, which arrived this morning, brings no news of any importance. Two messengers came over in the same Packet, but nothing material has occurred on the frontiers.

The Emperor was expected to reach Brussels on Wednesday last. His inauguration as Duke of Brabant takes place in a few days, after which it is believed he will visit the armies.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has granted commissions to several officers to raise a regiment of foot, consisting of 1200 men, on the French establishment, to be called the Royal Rhine Fencibles.

Such is the difficulty of landing in Jersey, that it was three or four days before the third regiment could be all disembarked.

Earl Howe is preparing for sea with all expedition. All the line of battle ships at Plymouth are ordered immediately to join him at Portsmouth.

The king of Naples is said to have sent a reinforcement of 3000 men to the British in Corsica.

General Dundas is expected to arrive in England every day. Capt. Cook, who came on Monday express, passed the general on the road, who had left Leghorn five days before him.

Letters from Coblentz of the 29th state, that certain advice had been received there, that the Prussian troops had orders to halt, probably to return to their quarters, or to march up the Mozelle, as the French advance in great force in the environs of Treves.

Letters from Cologne of the 6th instant bring advice, that six battalions of Prussians, consisting of about 5000 men, had arrived in that city; the corps of the Prussian General Knebler was to have left the district of Hundstruck on the third or fourth instant.

Letters from Ratisbon of the 26th ult. state that the elector of Mentz propoſed to the Germanic Diet to take foreign troops, especially those of the King of Prussia, into pay, and that loans be opened under the guarantee of the Empire, to procure payment to the said troops, for which the Empire would indemnify itself by the conquests which might be made hereafter.

Yesterday morning Mr. Schaw and Mr. Wissen, king's Messengers, arrived with dispatches, one from Vienna, the other from the Duke of York's Head Quarters at Saint Amand. Nothing of any consequence had occured. A Hanoverian out post had been surprised; but a reinforcement coming up, the enemy had been obliged to retire with loss.

An important movement was expected to be made in a few days.

The Emperor was expected to arrive at Brussels on the 9th. The greatest prepara-

tions were making to receive him with every mark of respect and affection on the part of the people.

Several of the papers, in which it is determined that the ruling party of France at all times shall appear respectable, will now have it, that Danton has been guilty of the crime of peculation, but that Robertspierre's hands are clean; though it is forgot, while this is said, that Robertspierre is in office, and that Danton never was, as also, that it has ever been allowed that the latter, knave as he is, is open and bold, and the former cunning and cowardly.

By the last dispatches from Vice Admiral Lord Hood, brought over by Capt. Cooke, the English fleet, a few ships excepted, continue at anchor, in Fiorenza Bay, in the island of Corfica. The two ports of Bastia and Calvi are so strongly fortified and garrisoned by the French, that the reduction of them by the English forces is very much doubted. The batteries are too elevated to be affected by the fire of ships of War. At the same time such an attempt would expose them to the ravages of red hot shot from the forts. In consequence of this Lord Hood has abandoned the reduction of Corfica.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has demanded of the Emperor a positive declaration of neutrality, if a war should take place between Russia and the Porte, and likewise an auxiliary force of 24000 men. The Empress, in return, promises that unfortunate Poland shall cede to Austria, the Woywodships of Cracow, Lublin, and Chelm!

The Turkish Ambassador is certainly on the eve of his departure from London, and a vessel has been appointed by Government to take him from Dover to Ostend.

The anxiety of the public, on the late rumours with respect to the King of Prussia and the Emperor, has naturally given rise to a variety of stories, the truth or falsehood of which it is not easy to ascertain. It is said, however, and with great probability, as the cause of the journey both of the Arch Duke to Vienna, and of Lord Elgin to England, that the Prussian Minister at Brussels had presented an official Note to Prince Charles, of so interesting a kind as to repair to the Head quarters to hold a consultation with the Prince of Cobourg and the other Chiefs, at which the Imperial and British Ministers assisted. The result of this Council, held at Arth, the Arch-Duke thought proper himself to bear to Vienna, and Lord Eglin to England. The substance of the communication is said to be an offer made to Prussia by the French, so wise, moderate, and political, as to induce him to entertain it cordially, and to submit it seriously to the other Combined Powers.

NORFOLK, May 31.

Capt. Colley was boarded on the 20th of May by the privateer sloop Britannia, Captain Seymour, belonging to Bermuda, who treated Captain Colley with every politeness---Spoke also a vessel from Lisbon, who confirmed the account of a declaration of war by the Portuguese against the Algerines. There had been a number of American vessels which had undergone their trials at London, and were acquitted, with the recovery of all damage.

On Wednesday arrived here the sloop Roby, Capt. Bradick, who left Bermuda the 14th inst.

Three vessels came into the outward Islands of Bermuda, but the names of the Captains and vessels were unknown. Those vessels which are not already condemned, are certain of being, without discrimination, adjudicated (a Bermudian term for condemnation.) In the said sloop came Captains Jones and Miller, with a number of seamen belonging to different vessels, who applied to the Governor for provisions, but were denied; the master of said sloop, after having agreed to take in a freight of salt for Philadelphia, petitioned the Goverunor for liberty, but was denied taking any salt to the continent; he likewise was informed by an owner of a privateer, that the Governor was about to dispatch an express to stop all vessels from carrying any salt from Turk's Island.

FREDERICK-TOWN, May 29.

Extract of a letter from Marietta, (mouth of the Muskingum) dated May 9.

"The morning you left this place, 25 or 30 Indians attacked Armstrong's house, below little Kenhawa, killed and took five of the family. A great number have already crossed the Ohio into Virginia and Kentucky. I think they will call on us in their return.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship Charles, Capt. Langford, a prize to the privateer ship Liberty, Capt. Laurency. She mounts 10 guns, and was from Norfolk, bound to Jamaica, with a valuable cargoe of flour, beef, pork, butter, &c. on board.—The Liberty at the same time took an English schooner, which may be expected up hourly. Report says she has taken two other prizes.

Capt. Barney, we are informed, will sail in a few days from this town for France. Mr. Monroe who supersedes Mr. Morris, as Minister from the United States to the French Republic, will take passage with him.

Extract of a letter from Messr. Maurice and John Roberts, merchants at Cadiz, to a merchant in Portsmouth, N. H. dated April 9, 1794.

"We have just received advice from Gibraltar, that the Portuguese and Algerines have broke up the truce, an event which took place on the 25th ult. The terms proposed by the former were indigestible. We consider it a fortunate event, as the trade from the United States to this quarter will again revive. There is not a single Algerine now out the Streights, nor will they be permitted in future. The Portuguese have already a squadron in their environs to prevent it."

NEW-YORK, June 3.

France is exerting itself to make effectual resistance against her enemies---and while her armies stand as a firm bulwark against all attacks, the members of the Convention are mowing off each others heads, with a spirit of jealousy and vengeance that has no parallel in the history of faction itself. Danton, who for a long time almost governed the Convention with his nod, is accused, with Lacroix, and a large number of other members, who, a few weeks ago, were immaculate patriots---they are now denounced as traitors, arrested, brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and (private letters say) are already guillotined. Robespiere now rules the Convention, having by the removal of Danton, got rid of his competitors; and, if we may indulge conjectures, Robespiere will soon be Dictator in fact and in name, or he will sink into his grave beneath the stroke of some jealous rival.

June 9. It is no longer dubious respecting hostilities having commenced between Portugal and the Dey of Algiers. The following is another confirmation of the pleasing event---

Capt. Farmer, who arrived at Boston the second inst. in 62 days from Oporto, Portugal, informs, that three days before he sailed, a press of 500 men was made at Lisbon, to man the fleet to shut up the Algerines in the Mediterranean.

The Algerines in their second cruise did not take a prize. In their first they captured ten Americans and six Genoese vessels.

Saturday evening arrived here from Liverpool, the ship George, Capt. Hunter, who brings London papers up to the 19th, and Liverpool to the 20th. Nothing of an interesting nature appears to have taken place.

Philadelphia, June 11.

Monday last the two Houses of Congress adjourned till the first Monday in November next—Then to meet in this city.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, dated third April, to their correspondents in this city, by the April Packet.

"Every thing here is dark and gloomy, all business is at a stand, and that useful order of men, the middle class are next akin to starving; it is expected there will be an order of council, prohibiting emigration—the ministry have had recourse to private subscriptions for raising troops, so that we shall be over-run with camps and armies—and we see no immediate prospect o this calamitous war in which we are engaged put an end to; God grant you may be preserved in a state of peace."

We hear, from respectable authority, that Col. Simcoe has returned to Niagara.

An eastern mail was received on Sunday with the April Packet papers and letters. They are only to the 5th or 6th, and therefore contain nothing new. The packet did not come on to New-York.

By the ship Harmony, Captain Osmon, arrived here from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 26th of April, we learn that the embargo on neutral vessels was discontinued a few days previous to the sailing of the Harmony: and we have the pleasure of informing the public, that a full indemnification for the detention of those vessels, and the losses occasioned thereby, had been settled by Executive of the Republic, of which indemnity 800,000 livres was distributed among the Captains, to enable them to prosecute their voyages home, several of whom sailed from Bourdeaux with Captain Osmon, others remained to receive freight.

We are informed by a Correspondent, that a public seminary of learning, for the instruction of the youth of both sexes, in the English and learned languages, and the different branches of the arts and sciences, is established at Newtown, under the name of "The Academy and Free-school of Bucks County."—Of this institution the following gentlemen have been chosen Trustees by the subscribers, viz.

Rev. James Boyd, *John Chapman, Esq;*
Rev. Wm. Tenant, *James Hanna, Esq;*
Rev. Nath. Irwin, *William Ewing, Esq;*
Hon T. M'Kean, Esq; *Jona. W. Condy, Esq;*
Hon. R. Morris, Esq; *Mr. John Keith.*
Daniel Martin, Esq; *Dr. Reading Beatty,*
Hen. Wynkoop, Esq; *Francis Murray, Esq;*
Samuel Benezet, Esq; *Thomas Long, Esq;*
Thomas Jenks, Esq; *George Wall, Esq;*

We are further informed that the Trustees have appointed the Rev. James Boyd Rector and principal Teacher, and that the different Schools will be immediately opened for the reception of Scholars under the direction of that gentleman. The peculiar salubrity of this part of the county, the reputation and abilities of the tutors, and the liberal encouragement which has been given to this institution by a generous and enlightened public, afford the most flattering prospects of its future extensive usefulness in disseminating the invaluable blessings of science, and by her means of securing firmness and stability to our rational and free system of government. Such steps towards the improvement of the rising generation present to the kindling glance of patriotism, scenes of national dignity and happiness, as certain as they are enchanting. From the patriot then, and the friend of Science, they must receive his warmest wishes, and the greatest encouragement.

APPOINTMENTS.—The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed the following persons commaders of the frigates to be built pursuant to act of Congress, viz. John Barry, Samuel Nicholson, Silas Talbat, Joshua Barney, Richard Dale, Thomas Truxton.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Miers, late of Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment, to prevent trouble; also those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

JACOB MIERS, and
FREDERICK ALTEMUS, } Exec'rs.

June 4 1794. ¶

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, or taken in mistake, from the Old Ferry, the 10th of May, two small Bales of GOODS, one containing two pieces muslins, one piece light chintz with a large vine, India calico, dimity vest patterns of different figures, straw coloured jeans, one piece dark fustian, a yard and three quarters superfine broadcloth of a brown colour, &c. The other containing stuff shoes and slippers, the wrapping of coarse bagging. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the goods, and conviction of the thief, or TEN DOLLARS for the goods, or in proportion for any part, if delivered to Daniel Cooper, or the subscriber.

Woodstown, Salem county, June 4, 1794. ISAIAH SHINN. †

Bucks County Academy.

ON Monday, the 16th inst. will be opened, at the Court-house in Newtown, the Bucks County Academy, under the direction of the Rev. James Boyd, who is appointed Rector and Principal Teacher. In the different schools of this institution will be taught the English, Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, Geography, Composition, Oratory, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and the other branches of Literature usually taught in such seminaries. Those parents who incline to send their children to this Academy for tuition, are assured by the Trustees, that no attention or assiduity will be wanting in themselves or the Teachers, to secure the proficiency of the Scholars, both in manners, learning and morals. The prices of tuition are these---for reading and writing, 10s. per quarter, for reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar, 12s. 6d. and for the Greek and Latin languages, and the higher branches of literature, 25s. Boarding may be obtained for the scholars, in Newtown and its vicinity, at a reasonable rate. The salubrity and pleasantness of the situation are so well known, that it is unnecessary to comment upon them.

Newtown, June 5 1794. *

To the FARMERS.

THE late heavy falls of rain having injured exceedingly the Bark which had been previously stripped and exposed thereto, and in a great degree deprived it of its strength and essence, and rendered it almost unfit for the purpose of tanning, and as in consequence the quantity already stripped and intended for the Philadelphia market will fall far short of the quantity necessary for the consumption of this city, the Farmers are particularly requested to continue the stripping of Bark, as the sap still runs freely, and they may rest assured of its meeting a ready sale, and of receiving a good price for it, on application to

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
No. 27, South Third-street, Philadelphia.
June 9, 1794. 4w.

For Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION,

lying in Apoquimeny Hundred, Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware, containing about one hundred acres of excellent timber land, exclusive of about fifteen of cleared, on which is erected a good log dwelling-house; there is a bearing orchard of good fruit, the remainder is covered with as good timber as any whatever, which of consequence must render it very valuable to the purchaser, lying only 4 miles from the landing on the Delaware, 4 from Duck-Creek cross roads, joins on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Dover, has every advantage of a public post-road and water navigation; when the price of fuel at the metropolis of Pennsylvania is considered, the advantages resulting from this estate, on account of its timber, must be obvious.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments made agreeable to the purchaser. Apply to JESSE GILBERT, innkeeper, at the sign of General Washington, No. 53 Vine-street, Philadelphia, JONATHAN GILBERT, in Moreland township, Montgomery county, near the Billet, or to the subscriber,

RICHARD LAKE,
June 10. * Attorney at Law.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Sheive, late of Hatfield township, Montgomery county, state of Pennsylvania, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proven, on or before the 14th day of September next, in order for settlement.

GEORGE SHEIVE, and } Executors.
GEORGE SIPLE, }

June 4th, 1794. *

Germantown Academy

WILL be opened the 1st of July, by F. Herman from Germany, J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris (author of the Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political and Theological Systems, from the creation to the present time—the only true guide to the English grammar, &c.) and others, under the inspection of the Trustees. German and English grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, the philosophical sciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various offices and employments in life, will be taught on an improved plan, in the most expeditious manner, in a way both scientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are so pleasant and healthful, it is six miles from Philadelphia. 3m

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 8th instant, an apprentice, lad named JOHN STRIGHUFF, a wheelwright by trade, 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, with some freckles, black curled hair, light coloured eyes, has lately cut the thumb off his left hand; had on when he went away, a striped coating coatees coat, trowsers and under jacket of corduroy, a pair of strong neats leather shoes, large plated buckles, with false straps, and round hat; carried off with him, two white linen shirts. Any person who will deliver said apprentice to 'Squire Coates, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia will be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB STROUN.
Northern-Liberties. June 9, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi fa, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 28th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, in the township of Elsenborough, in the county of Salem, a valuable plantation, containing 150 acres, with a good hewed log house and kitchen, a very valuable apple orchard, and sundry other improvements thereon; 50 acres of said tract are good meadow, lately banked in, supposed to be of the best quality, and 100 acres of said tract are upland, a proportionable part of which is timbered; the above adjoining lands of Aaron Thomson, Frederick Hoofman, and others. Also will be sold, on the same suit, and the same time, a tract of salt marsh, supposed to contain 150 acres, laying over Halfway creek, in the township aforesaid; the said tract of marsh will be sold in lots. The terms to be made known at the time and place of sale, or by applying to William Goodwin, in the township aforesaid, or Joshua Thompson, in the township of Lower Alloways Creek. The above taken in execution at the suit of the executors of Abraham Robinson, deceased, and sold as the property of John Mason, deceased, by

EDWARD HALL, Sheriff.
April 26, 1794. †

N. B. By paying one half of the purchase money, on demand, a very considerable time will be given for the remainder.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 16th of May last, a small red COW, with a white face, spotted or grizzled with red hairs. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay chargand take her away, to prevent further expence. THOMAS LONGSTRETH.
June 11, 1794. *

WAS taken up within the subscriber's inclosures, in Solesbury, Bucks county, Phillips's Mills, near Corryel's Ferry, on Delaware river, on the 23d of 5th Mo. 1794, a chesnut sorrel MARE, supposed to be 8 or 10 years old, no natural mark, has lost the sight of one eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, Miller.
June 11, 1794. *

STOLEN from the market, about six weeks ago, a light bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, and about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Mr. Siter, at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges paid by

WILLIAM BISPHAM.
Blockly, June 7, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Solebury township, Bucks county, some time last month, five EWES, and three RAM LAMBS (the ewes not sheared) two of the ewes marked with a half penny in the near ear, and two half-pennies in the off year, one marked with a half penny in the near ear, and a crop and slit in the off ear, one marked with a crop, a swallow fork and a half-penny, in the off ear, and one marked with two half-pennies in the off ear, three lambs not marked. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them.

6th Mo. 6th. 1794. * JOHN ELY.

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Register and Intelligence Office kept by Mr. JOHN CURTIS, for hiring Servants and other purposes, as advertised at No. 18, North Third-street Philadelphia, is removed to No. 18, Cherry-street, formerly by the name of Cherry-alley, North Third-street, where he punctually attends to supply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other person in authority, willing to have their children brought up to industry, may hear of a Master or Mistress suitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
And sold at his Book-Store, No. 147, Market-Street,

The Life of Doctor Franklin,

With a striking likeneſs, executed in a maſterly manner, by Thackara and Vallance. Price 5s.
The Young Book-Keeper's Aſſiſtant, 6s. 3d.
Swan's Britiſh Architect, 37s. 6d.
Paine's ditto, 30s.
Town and Country Builder's Aſſiſtant, 22s. 6d.
The Ready Reckoner, or Traders ſure Guide, 3s. 9d.
Æſop's Fables, with cuts, 4s. 8d.
The Mirror, a periodical paper, publiſhed at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 11s. 3d.
The Religious Courtſhip, 4s. 8d.
The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor, 5s. 7d. 1-2.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days, and ſold as above,

Reflections and Maxims,

By WM. PENN.
With his Advice to his Children, 4s. 8d.
6th Month 2, 1794. eop3m

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on or about the firſt day of May, 1793, and alſo about the beginning of December, 1793, gave a certain Adam Deſhler, of Allentown, Northampton county, two notes, one for £50, and the laſt of them for £237: 10, which notes were given by me in conſideration of ſaid Deſhler's undertaking to pay like ſums of money to ſeveral merchants in Philadelphia, (on account of the ſubſcriber;) and the ſaid Deſhler not having paid the monies aforeſaid, and the ſubſcriber having paid to the ſaid Deſhler on account of ſaid notes the ſum of £126, would therefore forwarn every perſon not to take an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I ſhall not pay any part thereof. JOHN SNYDER.
Lehigh Water Gap, Northampton county, May 30, 1794. *

Nine Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 27th May, 1794, from the door of Joſiah Furguſon, innkeeper in Newton, Bucks county, a bay Mare, ſuppoſed fourteen hands and an half or fifteen hands high, a bald face, black mane and tail, the tail undocked, has a ſcar on her buttock, and another on one of her hind legs, which makes it ſomewhat thicker than the other; is a natural trotter; had on when ſtolen, a ſaddle and curb bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſaddle, bridle and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or five dollars for the mare, ſaddle and bridle alone, paid by JOHN DUER.
Lower Makefield, Bucks county. *

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Sunday the 18th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Alloway's Creek townſhip, Salem county, State of New-Jerſey, an indented Negro Man, named MARK but calls himſelf MARK OKER, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well made, and is lame in his right hip, a yellow fellow, and fond of ſtrong liquor; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, a dyed linen coat, with ſlath ſleeves, a blue under jacket with two rows of buttons, two Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, light coloured cloth trowſers, old ſhoes, with odd buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by ABNER PENTON.
May 24, 1794. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodbury, the 16th inſtant March, two apprentice lads, one named John Thompſon, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſlim built, a longiſh thin viſage, ſtraight light brown hair, dariſh ſkin, of a bold forward behaviour: Had on and took with him, a half worn caſtor hat, an olive coloured new cloath coatee, with metal buttons, new under jacket the foreparts brown cloth, and backs ſtriped linſey, metal buttons, good cloth trowſers of a browniſh grey, light grey yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes capt on the toe, a new Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and a black ribband round his neck.

The other named Iſaac Butterworth jun. 16 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well ſet, full faced, fair complexion, light brown hair, a little pock marked, a ſmall ſcar over one eye, his right arm crooked from being broken when he was ſmall, a large ſcar acroſs juſt below the cap of one knee, had on a coattee exactly, except wooden buttons, like the other, his under jacket of brown cloth throughout, new, old leather breeches, with a patch of light coloured cloth on the left knee, with metal buttons, grey yarn ſtockings, neats leather ſhoes that wanted ſoaling, white ſhirt, black Barcelona handkerchief about his neck, a good felt hat, large plated buckeles in his ſhoes, both cabinet makers by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid runaways and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures them in Woodbury jail, ſhall receive ſixteen dollars reward for the two, or ſix dollars for John Thomſon, and ten for Iſaac Butterworth, paid by JOB KIMSEY.
Woodbury, Gloureſter county, ſtate of New Jerſey, March 18th, 1794. * 4 w.

CAME to the plantation of Joſeph Warner, near the Riſing Sun, and the townſhip line, in the Northern Liberties, on the 5th inſtant, a ſmall black COW, no brand nor earmark, has ſome white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH BASKET.
May 15, 1794. *

BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 20th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of John Smith, John Croſſen, John M'Neil, and others; containing 447 acres, more or leſs; whereon are erected, a log houſe, barn and tan yard. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, one equal undivided ſixth part of 190 acres of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of James Pinkerton, William Bunting and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Robert Boyle, and to be ſold by
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.
Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, May 31, 1794.

RAN away, on the 14th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named William Land, about 14 years of age, ſhort and chunkey, of a ſandy complexion, ſhort hair; had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg ſhirt, and trowſers of the ſame, a coating frock, and an old caſtor hat. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice and bring him to his maſter, ſhall have SIXPENCE reward, but no charges, paid by DAVID CLEMENT.
May 21, 1794. †

CAME to the place of Martin Kocherſparger, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 16th inſtant, a red COW, with a white face, a piece cut off her right ear, red round her eyes, long horns, white on the belly, and a little on one of her hind legs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
Paſſyunk, May 26, 1794. †

LAND *for* SALE.

A Valuable PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Montgomery county, Manor of Moreland townſhip, in a pleaſant, healthy and agreeable neighbourhood, near the old York road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Jenkin-town, two and an half from the Billet, within one mile of ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills, and half a mile from Trueman's paper-mill, on Pennypack; containing one hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two good rooms below, and three above, with good cellars under the whole, a good kitchen, a good ſtone barn, a large waggon-houſe, with granaries above, and a cellar under, part for potatoes, &c. a good ſpring of water near the door, with a houſe over it, a good well of water in the kitchen yard, which is paved, and a pump in it in good order, with almoſt all kinds of buildings ſuitable for a farm, and a houſe and barn on one end of the plantation, which makes it very convenient to divide, as the wood-land and meadows run through the whole tract; thirty acres of meadow, moſtly watered by good ſprings, of which there are a number on the premiſes, a great proportion of wood land, and the reſt good arable land. It will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Lawrence Huſon, merchant, in Philadelphia, Mr. Moſes Sheppard, near Jenkin-town, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. The terms will be made eaſy to ſuit the purchaſer. The ſtock, farming utenſils, and grain in the ground, may be had with the premiſes, if agreeable to the purchaſer.
JOHN LARZELERE.
May 22, 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Evan Meredith, or his Widow, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are again requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo again requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to
WILL. W. STOY, acting Executor.
Montgomery county, Cheltenham, May 29, 1794 §

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, an apprentice boy, named John Tutton, about 16 years of age, has red hair, and very much freckled; had on when he went away, an olive coloured jean coat, copperas coloured jacket and trowſers, an old hat, two pair of ſhoes, and large ſquare buckles, and took with him two pair of ſkates. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † HUGH LOWNDS.

Diſtrict of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the thirtieth day of April, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS TIMMINGS, CHRISTOPHER APPLETON and JOHN GREGORY, all of the ſaid diſtrict, have depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim for themſelves, and for and on behalf of the Federal Society of Chair-makers, as authors and proprietors, in the words following, to wit.

"The Philadelphia Cabinet and Chair-"maker's Book of Prices. Inſtituted April "14th, 1794."

in conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.
SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
¶4w of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent ſheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your moſt obedient
And humble ſervant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the preſent ſheriff's time of office will expire at the enſuing election, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate for ſaid office, and ſolicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's aſſured friend, and humble ſervant.
May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

Scriptural Geography.

This Day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by M. CAREY, No. 183, Market-ſtreet, and the principal Bookſellers in Town, price Three-fourths of a Dollar,

A LARGE SHEET MAP of the HOLY LAND, and thoſe Countries thro' which the APOSTLES travelled in propagating CHRISTIANITY, on which is delineated St. PAUL's Voyage from Jeruſalem to Rome, as deſcribed by St. LUKE in the Acts of the Apoſtles.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 11th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named JOSEPH LAYMAN, about 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, thick ſet, brown hair, which he commonly has tied, has brown eyes, fat, and red faced; had on an old lead coloured cloth coat, with metal buttons, old ſtriped linen trowſers, old ſhoes that were much too wide, and an half worn wool hat; he had neither ſtockings nor jacket, but may change ſome of his cloaths, as he had ſome money with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by † JOHN TODD

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid apprentice was enticed by and went away with a certain Daniel Davis, a luſty good looking young fellow, middling well dreſſed, about 19 or 20 years of age, and that they are gone to Snippen's Town, to a certain Andrew Patterſon, who ſerved his time with the ſubſcriber ſome years ago, and has ſet up the ſpinning-wheel making at that place.
New Britain townſhip, Bucks county, May 13, 1794.

Harriſburgh and Carliſle
MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harriſburgh, and arrives at Harriſburgh on Saturday morning following; ſtarts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harriſburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thurſday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, ſtarts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning. Then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid by the public's
Humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Lancaſter and Suſquehannah Turnpike.

WE the ſubſcribers, appointed Commiſſioners by "An act of the General Aſſembly, enabling the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the borough of Lancaſter to the river Suſquehannah, &c." do hereby give public notice, that on Monday, the 16th of June next, we will open a book, purſuant to the ſaid act, "to receive ſubſcriptions of ſtock for the ſaid company," at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which ſhall be kept open for the purpoſe ſ at leaſt ſix hours in every judicial day, for the ſpace of three days, if their days is neceſſary," when and where "every perſon of the age of twenty-one years, offering to ſubſcribe in the ſaid book, in his own name or any other name, ſhall previouſly pay to the attending Commiſſioners thirty dollars, for every ſhare to be ſubſcribed.

FRANCIS JOHNSON,
JAMES MILLER,
ISRAEL WHELEN,
GEORGE BICKHAM,
JONATHAN JONES, } Commiſſioners.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Simon, late of Peter's townſhip, in Franklin county, weaver, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce them before the 9th day of November, as the ſubſcriber is deſirous of ſettling ſaid eſtate as ſoon as poſſible.
WILLIAM JOHNSON, Adminiſt.
Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, May 9, 1794. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES L. SMITH, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom ſuch as have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.
MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-ſtreet.

Of ſaid Carey may be had, wholeſale and retail,
A General Aſſortment of
Cotton and Wool Cards,
from the Manufactory of Mark Richards & Co. of Boſton.
March 17, 1794. tbctf

For SALE,

A Moſt excellent PLANTATION, ſituate in Alſace townſhip, Berks county, about three miles from the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, containing between 260 and 270 acres of patented land, whereon are erected a convenient log dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn and ſtables, a good ſaw-mill and powder-mill, with a ſtone mill dam; there are about 140 acres cleared, of which 18 acres are moſt excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, two young bearing orchards of the beſt kind of fruit; there is alſo an elegant mill ſeat thereon for a merchant-mill, or any other mill-work, as a never-failing ſtrong ſtream of ſpring water, which ſprings in the dam, runs through the premiſes; the houſe is alſo well ſituate for a ſtore or tavern, as that much frequented road to Bern townſhip paſſes by the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 12th day of April next. For terms apply to JOHN EGLEE, in Reading.
Reading, May 7, 1794. ¶ 6w.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Princeſs Ann, Somerſet county, Maryland, a Negroe man, named Adam, a lufty well made fellow, about 28 years of age, five feet ten inches high; had on, a brown broadcloth coat and breeches, ſtriped waiſtcoat, homeſpun trowſers, a new felt hat, and ſundry other clothes; he underſtands brick-mouldng, cutting and hewing with the axe, and is an excellent ſawyer. It is ſuppoſed he will paſs for a free man, and follow ſome of thoſe occupations for a livelihood. He is very black and ſlick in the face, has large hands and feet, very long heels, ſomewhat crooked in the legs. Alſo ran away, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Iſaac, 21 years of age, about ſix feet high, very ſlender made, has a big mouth and noſe, ſubject to limping, occaſioned by a pain in the ancle; he has not been uſed to hard labour and his hands are ſoft, pretends to be on the political order, and will probably apply for employ as an hoſtler or waiter. It is ſuppoſed he took with him an old light coloured cloth coat, one or two pair of trowſers, one or two ruffled ſhirts, a new felt hat bound, with a looſe crown, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever ſecures the above fellows, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either, paid by ‡ WILLIAM ADAMS.

ALL perſons are hereby forbid truſting JEMIMA WARRICK, wife of the Subſcriber, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.
WILLIAM WARRICK.
Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, May 16, 1794. †

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Rockhill townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 7th inſtant, and ſtole therefrom a SILVER WATCH, maker's name G. Waſhington, Belfaſt, No. 1783, with two keys, one ſteel, the other braſs, and a red ſeal crack'd. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Watch and Thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his watch again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for each, paid by
AMOS RICHARDSON.
May 8, 1794. ¶

SICKLES.

THE Subſcribers take this method to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have now on hand a neat aſſortment of SICKLES, warranted to be of a good quality, which they will diſpoſe of, either wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, at their ſhops in Fifth-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, and in Race-ſtreet, near Fifth-ſtreet.
JACOB ECKFELT,
¶ 5w. ADAM ECKFELT.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.
At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,
Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rodled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal. tbctf
December 10th, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3335.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1794.

FROM THE AMERICAN MINERVA.

New-York, June 10.

Yesterday evening the Committee appointed by the Tammany Society, to addreſs their congratulations to the Rev. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, having reported their Addreſs and his Anſwer thereto, and that the firſt opportunity had been taken to wait on him agreeably to their direction. The Society reſolved unanimouſly the publication of their report.

To the Rev. J. PRIESTLEY, L. L. D.

SIR,

A NUMEROUS body of freemen, who aſſociate to cultivate the love of liberty and the enjoyment of the happy republican government under which they live, and who for ſeveral years had been known in this city, by the name of the Tammany Society, has deputed us a committee to expreſs to you our pleaſure and congratulations on your ſafe arrival in this country.

Their venerable anceſtors eſcaped, as you have done, from the perſecution of intolerance, bigotry and deſpotiſm, and they would eſteem themſelves an unworthy progeny, were they not highly intereſted in your ſafety and happineſs.

It is not alone becauſe your various uſeful publications evince a life devoted to literature and the induſtrious purſuit of knowledge; nor alone becauſe your numerous diſcoveries in nature are ſo efficient to the progreſſion of human happineſs; but they have long known you the friend of mankind, and, in defiance of calumny and malice, an aſſertor of the rights of conſcience and the champion of civil and religious liberty.

They have learned with regret and indignation the abandoned proceeding of thoſe ſpoilers who deſtroyed your houſe and goods, ruined your philoſophical apparatus and library, committed to the flames your manuſcripts, pryed into the ſecrets of your private papers, and in their barbarian fury put your life itſelf in danger. They heard you alſo with exalted benevolence return unto them "bleſſings for curſes," and while you thus exemplified the undaunted integrity of the patriot, the mild and forbearing virtues of the chriſtian, they hailed you victor in this magnanimous triumph over your enemies.

You have fled from the rude arm of violence, from the rod of lawleſs power; and you ſhall find refuge in the boſom of freedom, of peace, of Americans.

You have left your native land, a country doubtleſs ever dear to you—a country for whoſe improvement in virtue and knowledge you have long diſintereſtedly laboured, for which its rewards are ingratitude, injuſtice and baniſhment. A country, although now preſenting a proſpect frightful to the eye of humanity, yet once the nurſe of ſcience, of arts, of heroes, and of freemen—a country, although at preſent apparently ſelf devoted to deſtruction, we fondly hope may yet tread back the ſteps of infamy and ruin, and once more riſe conſpicuous among the free nations ou the earth.

In this advanced period of your life, when nature demands the ſweets of tranquility, you have been conſtrained to encounter the tempeſtuous deep, to riſque diſappointed proſpects in a foreign land, to give up the ſatisfactions of domeſtic quiet, to tear yourſelf from the friends of your youth, from a numerous acquaintance who revere and love you, and will long deplore your loſs.

We enter, ſir, with emotion and ſympathy, into the numerous ſacrifices you muſt have made, to an undertaking which ſo eminently exhibits our country as an aſylum for the oppreſſed—and into thoſe regretful ſenſibilities your heart experienced, when the ſhores of your native land were leſſening to your view.

Alive to the impreſſions of this occaſion, we give you a warm and hearty welcome into the United States. We truſt, a country worthy of you; where providence has unfolded a ſcene as new as it is auguſt, as felicitating as it is unexampled. The enjoyment of liberty, with but one diſgraceful exception, pervades every claſs of citizens. A catholic and ſincere ſpirit of toleration regulates ſociety, which riſes into zeal when the ſacred rights of humanity are invaded. And there exiſts a ſentiment of free or candid enquiry, which diſdains the ſhackles of tradition, promiſing a rich harveſt of improvement, and the glorious triumph of truth.

We hope, ſir, that the great Being whoſe laws and works you have made the ſtudy of your life, will ſmile upon and bleſs you—reſtore you to every domeſtic and philoſophical enjoyment, proſper you in every undertaking beneficial to mankind, render you, as you have been of your own, the ornament of this country, and crown you at laſt with immortal felicity and honor.

ANSWER.

To the members of the Tammany Society in New-York.

Gentlemen,

I THINK myſelf greatly honoured, flying as I do from ill treatment in my native country, on account of my attachment to the cauſe of civil and religious liberty, to be received with the congratulations of "a Society of freemen, aſſociated to cultivate the love of liberty, and the enjoyment of a happy republican government." Happy would our venerable anceſtors, as you juſtly call them, have been, to have found America ſuch a retreat to them, as it is to me, when they were driven hither; but happy has it proved to me, and happy will it eventually be for the world, that, in the wiſe and benevolent order of Providence, abuſes of power are ever deſtructive of itſelf, and favourable to liberty. Their ſtrenuous exertions and yours now give me that aſylum, which at my time of life is peculiarly grateful to me, who only wiſh to continue unmoleſted thoſe purſuits of various literature, to which, without having ever entered into any political connexions, my life has been devoted.

I join with you in viewing with regret the unfavourable proſpect now exhibited by Great Britain, formerly, as you ſay, the nurſe of ſcience, and of freemen, and wiſh with you, that the unhappy deluſion that country is now under may ſoon vaniſh, and that, whatever be the form of its government, it may vie with this country in every thing that is favourable to the beſt intereſts of mankind, and join with you in removing that only diſgraceful circumſtance, which you juſtly acknowledge to be an exception to the enjoyment of equal liberty among yourſelves. That the great Being, whoſe providence extends alike to all the human race, and to whoſe diſpoſal I chearfully commit myſelf, may eſtabliſh whatever is good, and remove whatever is imperfect from your government, and from every government in the known world, is the earneſt prayer of,

Gentlemen,

Your reſpectful humble ſervant,

J. PRIEST'LEY.

New-York, June 5.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES L. SMITH, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom ſuch as have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-ſtreet.

Of ſaid Carey may be had, wholeſale and retail,
A General Aſſortment of
Cotton and Wool Cards,
from the Manufactory of Mark Richards & Co. of Boſton.

March 17, 1794. tbctf

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has the excluſive right of making, conſtructing, uſing and vending to others, to be uſed within the limits of the county of Lancaſter, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and within the limits of the ſtate of New-York, all the machines neceſſary to produce the improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, to wit. For elevating grain and meal from the lower to the upper ſtories, and conveying the ſame from one part of the mill to another, and for cooling the meal and attending the boulting hopper, for which a patent was granted, under the authority of the United States, to Oliver Evans, of Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, which patent he holds in truſt, for me, my heirs and aſſigns, ſo far as the ſame relates to the county of Lancaſter and ſtate of New-York. Any perſon deſirous to ſee my right to the ſaid excluſive privilege, will find it on record in the office for recording of deeds in and for the county of Lancaſter. Gentlemen deſirous of introducing this celebrated invention into their mills, will be ſupplied with a permit, by application to me, or to Mr. Jacob Lahn, bookſeller, Lancaſter, Mr. Michael Forner, miller, on Conneſtogo, or to Mr. Joſeph Evans, near Newport, Delaware ſtate, my agents, at the rate of thirty-three dollars for each water-wheel. It will inveſt them with full right to the privilege. As this privilege is excluſively mine, within the limits aforeſaid, the public are cautioned againſt the impoſition and injury they would experience from taking a pretended right from any other perſon.

JOHN EVANS.

We the ſubſcribers, owners of merchant mills within the county of Lancaſter, have examined the right of the ſaid John Evans to the excluſive privilege above mentioned, and are ſo well convinced of its being veſted in him, that we have taken permits under him, and in every reſpect find him equal to the engagements he holds out to the public.

Chriſtian Stoner,	Chriſtian Shank,
Jacob Kaſman,	Michael Wither,
Samuel Harlacher,	John Binkly.
James & David Sterrett,	

We the ſubſcribers, after examining the legality of the claim of the aforeſaid John Evans to the patent machinery, think ourſelves juſtifiable in taking a permit of him, for the uſe of our mills at Peek's Kill.

Pierre Van Courtlandt, junr.
Ebenezer Burling.

Being of the ſame opinion as the above ſubſcribers, I take a permit of the ſaid John Evans, for the mills at King's-Bridge.

John Ramſay.

We the ſubſcribers, owners of mills within the county of Lancaſter, being of the ſame opinion with the above ſubſcribers, and ſome of us are at this time building the patent machines, and others of us preparing materials, do think it right and proper (as it becomes neceſſary) to take our reſpective permits of John Evans.

Joſeph Gingrich,	Philip Frederick,
Chriſtian Heſs,	John Pfoutz,
George Eker,	Henry Scheibly,
John Anderſon,	Jonas Witwer.

N. B. Gentlemen deſirous of applying the aforeſaid machinery to the horizontal wheels, lately invented by James Macombs, Eſq; of the city of New-York, may have their permits at the rate of twenty-two dollars for each ſuch wheel. * J. E.

Germantown Academy

WILL be opened the 1ſt of July, by F. Herman, from Germany, J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris (author of the Comprehenſive View of Philoſophical, Political and Theological Syſtems, from the creation to the preſent time — the only true guide to the Engliſh grammar, &c.) and others, under the inſpection of the Truſtees. German and Engliſh grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, the philoſophical ſciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various offices and employments in life, will be taught on an improved plan, in the moſt expeditious manner, in a way both ſcientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are ſo pleaſant and healthful, it is ſix miles from Philadelphia. 3m

---

WAS taken up within the ſubſriber's inclſures, in Soleſbury, Bucks county, Phillips's Mills, near Corryel's Ferry, on Delaware river, on the 23d of 5th Mo. 1794, a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be 8 or 10 years old, no natural mark, has loſt the ſight of one eye. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, Miller.

June 11, 1794. *

STOLEN from the market, about ſix weeks ago, a light bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to Mr. Siter, at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockly, June 7, 1794.

Bucks County Academy.

ON Monday, the 16th inſt. will be opened, at the Court-houſe in Newtown, the Bucks County Academy, under the direction of the Rev. James Boyd, who is appointed Rector and Principal Teacher. In the different ſchools of this inſtitution will be taught the Engliſh, Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, Geography, Compoſition, Oratory, Logic, Natural and Moral Philoſophy, and the other branches of Literature uſually taught in ſuch ſeminaries. Thoſe parents who incline to ſend their children to this Academy for tuition, are aſſured by the Truſtees, that no attention or aſſiduity will be wanting in themſelves or the Teachers, to ſecure the proficiency of the Scholars, both in manners, learning and morals. The prices of tuition are theſe---for reading and writing, 10s. per quarter, for reading, writing, arithmetic and Engliſh grammar, 12s. 6d. and for the Greek and Latin languages, and the higher branches of literature, 25s. Boarding may be obtained for the ſcholars, in Newtown and its vicinity, at a reaſonable rate. The ſalubrity and pleaſantneſs of the ſituation are ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to comment upon them.

Newtown, June 5 1794. *

To the FARMERS.

THE late heavy falls of rain having injured exceedingly the Bark which had been previouſly ſtripped and expoſed thereto, and in a great degree deprived it of its ſtrength and eſſence, and rendered it almoſt unfit for the purpoſe of tanning, and as in conſequence the quantity already ſtripped and intended for the Philadelphia market will fall far ſhort of the quantity neceſſary for the conſumption of this city, the Farmers are particularly requeſted to continue the ſtripping of Bark, as the ſap ſtill runs freely, and they may reſt aſſured of its meeting a ready ſale, and of receiving a good price for it, on application to

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
No. 27, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

June 9, 1794. 4w.

For Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION,

lying in Apoquimeny Hundred, Newcaſtle county, in the ſtate of Delaware, containing about one hundred acres of excellent timber land, excluſive of about fifteen of cleared, on which is erected a good log dwelling-houſe; there is a bearing orchard of good fruit, the remainder is covered with as good timber as any whatever, which of conſequence muſt render it very valuable to the purchaſer, lying only 4 miles from the landing on the Delaware, 4 from Duck-Creek croſs roads, joins on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Dover, has every advantage of a public poſt-road and water navigation; when the price of fuel at the metropolis of Pennſylvania is conſidered, the advantages reſulting from this eſtate, on account of its timber, muſt be obvious.

An indiſputable title will be given, and payments made agreeable to the purchaſer. Apply to JESSE GILBERT, innkeeper, at the ſign of General Waſhington, No. 53, Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, JONATHAN GILBERT, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Billet, or to the ſubſcriber.

RICHARD LAKE,
June 10. * Attorney at Law.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Miers, late of Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

JACOB MIERS, and
FREDERICK ALTEMUS, } Exec'rs.

June 4, 1794. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Sheive, late of Hatfield townſhip, Montgomery county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proven, on or before the 14th day of September next, in order for ſettlement.

GEORGE SHEIVE, and
GEORGE SIPLE, } Executors.

June 4th, 1794. *

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 8th inſtant, an apprentice, lad named JOHN SLEIGHHUFF, a wheelwright by trade, 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, with ſome freckles, black curled hair, light coloured eyes, cut the thumb off his left hand, which is not quite healed; had on when he went away, a ſtriped coating coattee coat, trowſers and under jacket of corduroy, a pair of ſtrong neats leather ſhoes, large plated buckles, with falſe ſtraps, and rorum hat; carried off with him, two white linen ſhirts. Any perſon who will deliver ſaid apprentice to 'Squire Coates, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia will be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

* JACOB STROUSE.

Northern-Liberties, June 9, 1794.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

Yesterday morning arrived here from Cork Capt. Thomson, of the brig Enterprise, after a passage of 42 days.

Cork Papers, up to the 28th of April, we have received by the above arrival, which papers contain the following European Intelligence.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, April 22.

Capt. Clinton, aid-de camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the office of the Right Hon. H. Dundas, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, with a dispatch from his Royal Highness, of which the following is a copy:

CATEAU, April 18.

SIR,

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for his Majesty's information, with the signal success which has attended the general attack made yesterday, by the armies of the combined powers.

According to the plan proposed, the Austrian, British and Dutch armies, assembled on the 16th on the heights above Cateau, in order to be reviewed by his Imperial Majesty; after which the Austrian and British armies passed the Selles, and encamped in front of this town, while the Dutch formed their camp immediately in its rear.

At nine o'clock on yesterday morning the three armies moved forward, in 8 columns—The first column, composed of Austrian and Dutch troops, under the command of Prince Charles of Hesse Darmstadt, advanced upon the village of Carillon, which was forced after some resistance, in which the enemy lost four pieces of cannon, and from thence proceeded across the Sambre, and took a position at Favril, between the Sambre and the Petite Helpe, so as to invest Landrecies on that side.

The second column, commanded by lieutenant general Alvintze, and consisting of the reserve of the Austrian army, moved forwards upon Mazinguet, and having forced the enemy's entrenchments at that place, as well as at Oisy, proceeded to Nouvion, and took possession of the whole wood called the forest of Nouvion.

The third column, which consisted of the main body of the Austrian army, and with which his Imperial majesty and the Prince of Cobourg went themselves, proceeded along the high road leading from Cateau to Guise, and after carrying the two villages of Ribouville and of Wissigny, where the enemy were strongly entrenched, detached the advanced guard forwards, which took possession of the heights called the Grand and Petite Blocus, and pushed forward this morning as far as Henappes.

The fourth and fifth columns were formed of the army under my command. Of the first of these I took the direction, having lieutenant-general Otto under me. Lieutenant-general Sir William Erskine commanded the other column.

My column was intended to attack the redoubts and village of Vaux, as well as render itself master, if possible, of the wood called the Bois de Bokain, which the enemy had strongly entrenched.

In consequence of the defiles and ravines, which we found on our march, my column was not able to arrive at the point of attack till one o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as the cavalry of the advanced guard appeared upon the heights, the enemy began a very severe cannonade, from the effects of which, although very near, they were however enabled, in a great measure, to cover themselves by the natural inequalities of the ground.

Having examined the enemy's position and finding it very strong, I determined to turn it by their right, and for this purpose ordered the whole of the column to move forward, under cover of the high ground, leaving only a sufficient quantity of cavalry upon the heights, to occupy the enemy's attention. Strong batteries likewise were formed, which kept up a severe fire, and protected the movements very considerably.

As soon as the troops had gained sufficiently the enemy's flank, the advanced guard under the command of major gen. Abercromby was directed to begin the attack, and two companies of the light corps of O'Donnel, supported by two grenadier companies of the first regiment of guards, under the command of Col. Stanhope, stormed and took the Star redoubt, above the village of Vaux, while the three battalions of Austrian grenadiers, led on by major general Parrish, attacked the wood, and made themselves masters of the works which the enemy had constructed for its defence.

The enemy's fire, at first, was very severe, but when the troops approached, they began to retreat on all sides, and were soon put to flight. I immediately detached a party of the cavalry, consisting of hussars, and one squadron of the 16th regiment of light dragoons, commanded by major Lippert of the former corps, round the wood to the right, who completely succeeded in cutting them off, took four pieces of cannon and a howitzer, with a considerable loss of men on the part of the enemy; whilst the cavalry of the advanced guard on our left, under the command of Col. Devay of the regiment of Archduke Ferdinand's hussars, pursued them through the wood, and drove them into the village of Bokain, which they evacuated immediately.

Sir William Erskine was equally successful with his column, which was intended by the villages of Marets and Premont, to turn the wood of Bokain, in order to facilitate my attack. He met with no resistance, till he arrived at the village of Premont, where he found the enemy strongly posted; he immediately formed his line, and having detached the brigade of British infantry and the Austrian regiment of Cuirassiers of Zetchwit, with four squadrons of British light dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant General Harcourt, in order to turn the position, he attacked it in front with three battalions of the regiment of Kaunitz, supported by a well directed fire of the Austrian and British artillery of the reserve, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Congreve, and succeeded completely in driving the enemy from the redoubts, where he took two pieces of cannon and a pair of colours; he from thence proceeded to turn the wood with a party of the corps, leaving the rest upon the position at Premont.

The 6th, 7th, and 8th columns were intended to observe the enemy on the side of Cambray, the first of these composed of Austrians, and commanded by major gen. Count Haddick, pushed forward as far as the village of Crevecoeur, and detached some light troops across the Scheldt, without meeting with any resistance.

The 7th column consisting of Austrians and Dutch, under the hereditary Prince of Orange, moved forward upon the high road leading from Cateau to Cambray, and advanced beyond Beavois with the 8th column composed chiefly of Dutch troops, commanded by major general Geysau, covered the hereditary prince of Orange's right flank, and moved forward in front of St. Hilaire. Neither of these last columns were in the least engaged; but this morning the enemy attacked the prince of Orange's advanced guard, who repulsed them with great ease.

The signal success which has attended these extensive and complicated operations, has determined his Imperial Majesty to begin the siege of Landrecies; and therefore the hereditary prince of Orange, who will have the direction of the siege, has moved this evening with the greatest part of his camp from Beauvais, and taken a position so as to complete the investiture of that fortress; while his Imperial Majesty, with the grand army, covers the operations of the siege on the side of Guise, and that under my immediate command does the same towards Cambray.

What adds greatly to the general satisfaction upon this occasion is, the inconsiderable loss which the combined armies have sustained, while that of the enemy has been very great. The British, in particular, have been peculiarly fortunate. The hon. capt. Carleton, of the Royals, a young officer of promising merit, is the only one we have to regret, nor has any one officer been wounded; of privates we have had three killed and six wounded.

The enemy has lost in these various attacks upwards of thirty cannon, of which nine were taken by the column under my command, besides the two which were taken by Lieutenant Gen. sir William Erskine.

I have equal satisfaction in reporting from my own observations, and the account I received from sir William Erskine, the spirit and good conduct of all the officers and men under my command; but I have particular obligations to Lieutenant Generals sir William Erskine and Otto, as well as to Major General Abercromby, who commanded the advanced guard of my column, to Col. Devay, Major Lippert, of the Austrian Hussars, and to Lieut. Col. count Merfeldt, of the Austrians, Etat Major.

I cannot help likewise mentioning the good conduct and bravery of Lieutenant Page of the British artillery, who distinguished himself very much by the skill and activity with which he directed one of the batteries.

This dispatch will be delivered by my Aid de Camp, Capt. Clinton, whom I beg leave to recommend to his majesty, his conduct upon every occasion having merited my fullest approbation.

I am sir, yours,

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

DUBLIN, April 28.

It is now reported, and that with confidence, in the first circles here, that the true motive for the Emperor of Germany's visit to Flanders and Valenciennes, is for the purpose of negociating a peace with the Republic of France—nay further—that the Emperor has positively offered to acknowledge the Independence of the French Republic—provided they guarantee the possession of the Netherlands to the House of Austria.

Farther, that this proposal was made with the knowledge of the Cabinet of Britain—who hold out on the sole condition of—Monarchy—being restored in France—and without that and the abolition of the Jacobin Club, Britain would never treat.—Here, for the present, rests all negociation.

It is however thought that the Emperor will conclude a peace, and that the entire burthen of the war will devolve solely on—Britain and Ireland!

This report in a great measure accounts for the late inaction of the great armies of the North.

By the vessels lately arrived from New-York, &c. we have American papers down to the 10th of last month—Public affairs there are becoming highly interesting.

The general sentiment is running gradually into a hatred of English measures, if we are to believe their public resolutions, and the toasts given at public meetings; which we think rather a better criterion to judge of the sentiments of any people, than by anonymous publications. The Presidedt's birth day has been celebrated with unusual applause, throughout the whole continent. In the toasts given on this occasion, we do not find one solitary instance of any thing favourable to England, or the cause in which she is embarked.

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

On Saturday last the Members of this Society dined together, in the Freemason's Tavern.

Mr. Sheridan in the Chair.

The principal toasts were:

1 A speedy and effectual reform in the Commons House of Parliament.

2 The King of Prussia; and a good journey to his retreating army.

3 Lord Justice Clerk and Duke of Richmond; may the one forget his principles, and the other recollect them.

4 The Empress of Russia; and may she fight with equal zeal against the Cause of Freedom this year as she did the last.

5 May the admirers of the Scotch Laws monopolize its blessings.

6 Messrs. Muir and Palmer, and the other sufferers in the cause of Parliamentary Reform.

7 Mr. Sheridan.

8 Mr. Grey.

9 May the first attempt to assimilate the English law to that of Scotland, meet with general resistance.

10 Mr. Fox.

11 May the Legislator for Botany Bay carry out the code himself.

12 Mr. Walker, of Manchester, and the Jury who tried him.

13 The Friends of Reform in Sheffield, and all over the world.

14 May Administration pursue with eagerness their present career, because, when things are at the worst they must mend.

15 A speedy reform of the Scottish Criminal Law.

LONDON.

April 19.

Advice was yesterday received that a Portuguese packet, laden with specie, had been captured by four French ships of the line, and sent into Brest.

April 21, 22 and 23.

Capt. Carleton, unfortunately killed in the late action in Flanders, is son of lord Dorchester, and an officer much esteemed. A shot from a cannon cut his arm in two; another shivered his head to atoms!

Gen. Hoche, heretofore commandant of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, is committed to prison by order of the committee of Public Safety.

On Friday se'nnight died, in his 64th year, the right honourable Charles Pratt, lord Camden.

The fleet under the command of lord Howe is expected to sail in a day or two.

By advice received from Poland, it appears that in consequence of the erection of a Revolutionary Tribunal at Cracow, the Castellian, Rimisewisky, had been hanged in the Market Place, after a very summary trial. His crime was denomiated "Treason against the nation." The constitution of the 1st May, 1791, has also been solemnly sworn to, in the church of Marienborn, at Cracow, and the procession was attended by military music. This example, it was thought, would be followed in other places, especially as the disbanded soldiers in Lithuania and Podlachia were in a state of insurrection. A body of Prussians were within 5 miles of Warsaw on the 2d inst. And as another body of 15,000 Prussians, besides the Russians, were on their march to attack the insurgents at Cracow, it was thought the latter would be cut off, as they were very badly provided with cannon. As for money they have plenty of that from the French; and on this account the Austrians had been promised an indemnification for the contents of some magazines, that had been interchanged between the Permanent Council and the Prussian Minister upon the subject of the invasion of South Prussia.

The Prussian army is in march to its ancient position on the Rhine, as well as a part of it to the Netherlands.

County Meetings.

Mr. Pitt is to be present on Thursday next, at a meeting to be held at Dover, of the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, for the purpose of adding to the internal defence of the country. To this particular subscription Mr. Pitt means to give two thousand pounds.

The following are the sums which have been subscribed at the various county meetings already held.

	£.		£.
Hantz	5310	Oxford	3100
Kent	2100	Rutland	3000
Leicester	5268	Somerset	7000
Lincoln	5857	Suffolk	3000
Norfolk	7000	Surry	3000
Northampton	3200		

The late naval promotions have increased the several ranks to the following numbers, viz.

Admirals	98
Post Captains	401
Masters and Commanders	401
Lieutenants to	1628

Yesterday morning the 8th regiment of light dragoons, commanded by General Lascells, embarked from Mr. Perry's dock at Blackwell, for Ostend.

Yesterday morning Mr. Dressings, the messenger, arrived from the British head quarters in Flanders, which he left on Tuesday evening. Nothing material had occurred, but the hostile armies were drawing nearer and nearer—They were in force within six miles of each other; so that something important may be daily expected.

The Emperor and his two brothers have joined the grand army, which may be considered as an indication that it is now ready to act.

CORK, April 12.

The Molly, of Philadelphia, 300 tons burthen, Capt. Farrel, from Bourdeaux for Philadelphia, with brandy, vinegar, wine, &c. put into Kingsale a few days ago, to get a supply of bread, and is detained there by the lieutenant governor.

The ship Quaker of London, Capt Burnet, from the port of Barbadoes, with 1700 barrels of pork and beef, and other goods, was taken and carried into Brest.

LEGHORN, April 6.

The English forces have not yet made any attack upon Bastia, but they are making the necessary preparations to invest the place by sea and land, with apparent success. Two frigates have been stationed off the place with mortars to bombard it.

VALENCIENNES, April 16.

The greatest part of our grand army is now encamped near Engle Fontaine, where it has this day been reviewed by the Emperor, who has fixed for his return to Brussels the day after to morrow. His solemn inauguration as Duke of Brabant will take place on the 23d inst. and on the 26th he will go to the Chateau of Mariemont.

Last Sunday, as the Emperor was walking in the park at Brussels, a foreigner of a very suspicious appearance seemed extremely anxious to approach his majesty. He was observed and arrested by one of the officers on duty, who, on his being unable to assign any reason for his pressing near the Emperor, took him into custody. From his first interrogatory it appears that he is a stone-cutter by trade---and arrived two days ago from Switzerland, in order to follow his business at Brussels, but as he is an utter stranger to all the people of his profession in that town, and his depositions contradict each other in some very material points, he has not yet been released.

BREST, April 14.

A sight of our harbour might induce some to think that they were on the banks of the Thames, so great is the quantity of English ships taken by the ships of the Republic. Within these few days a large number has arrived, with cargoes of very valuable articles.

An English privateer of 20 guns, has this day been brought into port, together with a large merchantman richly laden. If a violent storm had not come on, which obliged several of our frigates to return to port, the captures would have been more numerous.

BATH, April 4.

A tradesman, who had taken his passage on board the Roebuck, of Bristol, for America, was arrested on the eve of his departure on Monday last, and finding his hopes of emigrating entirely thwarted, he took the desperate resolution of shooting himself last night, whilst in the custody of the Sheriff's officers, which he effected by placing a pistol to his ear.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Abington township, Montgomery county, on the Old York Road, about the 26th of May last, a dark red COW, with a white face, and some dark spots in it, shortish tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN TYSON.

6th Mo. 10th, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hatfield township, Montgomery county, on the 16th of May, a likely bay FILLEY, with some white hairs intermixed, a blaze in her forehead, one hind and one fore foot white, and has not been docked. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 12, 1794. JOHN EVANS.

CAME into the yard of the subscribers, at the sign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry alley, Philadelphia, between the 23d and 24th of May, a bright bay GELDING, appears to be about 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, shod all round, his hind feet white, and is supposed to have strayed from some waggon. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs. JOHN RYAN.

June 12, 1794.

WINCHESTER, June 9.

Indian depredations ſtill continue on the S. W. frontier, but in ſome inſtances the ſavages have been made to pay for their temerity—a party of them having lately ſtolen horſes, &c. from a ſettlement on Beaver Creek, they were purſued by a party of militia, headed by Capt. John Beard, who recovered the horſes and other articles taken, killed two Indians and wounded four.

Capt. Beard alſo took three guns, ten ſhotbags, and fourteen blankets. One of the fellows killed was richly dreſſed, and wore a medal engraved with the arms of the United States—from the date it was preſented in 1789.

We are informed from good authority (via the Creek nation) that between the 20th and 28th ult. a large body of Creeks paſſed the lower towns, for war againſt the Cumberland ſettlements.

Knoxville Gazette.

On the 30th ult. Lieut. Col. Kelly, with a party of the Knox county militia, went in purſuit of the Indians who murdered Caſteel's family, as mentioned in our laſt, and on the day following, about day break, an advanced party, of his command, forded the Tenneſſee, near Telliaſſee, where they found the Indians, fired on them, killed one fellow and wounded another; one ſquaw was killed, contrary to the wiſhes or intentions of the party; the Indians betook themſelves to the moſt inacceſſable ſpurs of the mountain, but by the exertions of the men, who aſcended it in the face of a very heavy fire, they were routed, five warriors killed, and ſeveral ſquaws and children taken priſoners, who were ſet at liberty. Col. Kelley brought off three horſes, lately taken from the frontiers.—He left undiſturbed, their corn, horſes, and other property which he found in Telliaſſee. *Ibid.*

Laſt week a party of recruits, raiſed in this town and Alexandria, began their march for Head Quarters, under the command of Capt. John Heth. The conduct of theſe troops during their ſtay in this town, was ſuch as reflects the higeſt credit on themſelves and their commander.

From the Kentucky Gazette, May 10.

About ten days ago a party of five or ſix Indians fired on the hands of the Ore Bank, at the Slate Creek Iron Works, killed one man and wounded another, who is ſince dead of his wounds: They were followed about 40 miles, but evaded the purſuit.

May 17. Laſt week the Indians killed a man on his return from Nelſon election to Sovereign's valley.

By a gentleman who arrived in this place laſt evening from Fort Waſhington we are informed, that the Indians attacked an eſcort between Fort Waſhington and Fort Hamilton, on Tueſday laſt, and defeated them, but could not inform what damage was done.

About the firſt of this week the Indians killed a man low down on Licking, and another is miſſing.

BALTIMORE, June 11.

The ſchooner Flying-Fiſh, Capt. M'Kinney, belonging to Bermuda, which has infeſted our coaſt for near 2 months paſt, and plundered a number of veſſels off our Capes, was captured a few days ſince by the privateer ſhip Liberty, Capt. Laurenty, after a ſevere action of upwards of 3 hours, in which the latter had 17 men killed, and a number badly wounded—We further learn that the Flying-Fiſh is now on her way to this port; her arrival may therefore be hourly expected.

Yeſterday evening arrived here the ſchooner Delight, loaded with corn, peas, &c. a prize to the French privateer Liberty. She was taken off Cape Henry, on her paſſage from Norfolk to Bermuda.

June 12. Yeſterday evening arrived here the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Taylor, and the Britiſh ſhip Martha, Captain Reid, from London, but they bring nothing new, having left there the 1ſt of April.—On the 5th inſtant, ſpoke the Edward, Captain Leonard, of New York, from Norfolk, bound to Madeira, out four days, all well.

SALEM, June 10.

Laſt week, Captains Stout and Sage, of this port, arrived from St. Pierre's, Martinique, where their veſſels and cargoes had been adjudicated. Capt. Stout put into Trinity, in March laſt, in diſtreſs, being the firſt port he could make after having carried away his maſt; and there he fell into the hands of the Britiſh, who were then in poſſeſſion of that port—from thence he was carried to St. Pierre's, where he ſuffered the common fate. They learnt at St. Pierre's, that it was one article in the bargain between the government and the commanders of the expedition, previous to their coming out, that they ſhould be entitled to the proceeds of all the veſſels they could make prizes of, and to all the plunder of the iſlands they might reduce; of this there can be no doubt, as the fate of our veſſels being fore-ordained, they were all ſold at vendue a fortnight before they were declared condemned by the court; the legal proceſs, when it took place, was ſo ſimple, that the whole number (upwards of 40) were condemned in a few minutes. The Judge, we underſtand, was allowed by Admiral Jervis 12l. for each and every veſſel he condemned, over and above his ordinary fees and perquiſites.

Every perſon who arrives from St. Pierre's relates with horror the cruelty of the Britiſh, in forcing from their houſes and connections upwards of 40 women of the firſt families in the place - They were torn away, without being permitted to take any clothes or other conveniencies with them---Their friends followed them with bundles of clothing, &c. which they were not allowed to receive- -It was at the cloſe of the day---they were hurried into boats, and have not ſince been heard of.---A gentleman who had two beautiful daughters thus raviſhed from him, ſent a boat to different parts of the iſland, and to other iſlands, in queſt of them---but in vain -- and he finally ſat down with the heart-cutting perſuaſion, that they were devoted victims to Britiſh luſt and brutality. Such is the war which the Britiſh carry on, in the proſtituted names of humanity and religion.

NEW YORK, June 13.

We hear the Britiſh government of Canada feel ſuch apprehenſion of an attack from the juſtly exaſperated Americans, that a body of troops is ordered from Quebec to Montreal. What part of the frontiers they are deſtined for, is not known.

The report of Col. Simcoe's return to Niagara is without foundation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Domingo, to a reſpectable houſe in this city.

Mole St. Nicholas, May 26, 1794.

"The reinforcements which have lately arrived from the Windward Iſlands, are already gone againſt Port-au Prince - that ſmall fleet conſiſts of 4 men of war, 6 frigates and 12 tranſports, with 4 or 5000 men. We wait with much impatience the reſult of that expedition, the ſucceſs of which will haſten and determine the reduction of the whole Iſland--- one thing only creates uneaſineſs, and it is the embargo laid on in your ports; its duration would prove very prejudicial to us---but we hope that all cauſes of grievances between you and the Engliſh will ſoon [if they are not already] be removed to the entire ſatisfaction of the United States, for the glory and proſperity of which we form the moſt ſincere wiſhes."

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

The Preſident of the United States ſet out yeſterday forenoon for his ſeat in Virginia.

Extract of a letter from John Bulkeley and Sons, to a merchant in this city, dated

Liſbon, 10th April.

"It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction we acquaint you, that this day was publiſhed here an Edict, renewing hoſtilities as heretofore with the Regency of Algiers—and a ſtrong reinforcement ſails to morrow to join a ſquadron in the Streights, to block up the rovers, and prevent their coming into the Atlantic."

Tranſlation of the Declaration of the Court of Portugal.

HAVING certified with all certainty, in the royal preſence of the Prince our Lord, that the truce between this Court and the Regency of Algiers was broken, our ſaid Lord has pleaſed to ordain that the war with the ſaid Regency ſhould be continued as formerly, for that purpoſe taking all poſſible precautions that the Algerine Corſairs ſhould not paſs into the ocean, which the royal board of commerce, agriculture, manufactures and navigation, command to be made public by this preſent edict.

(Signed)

THEO. GOMES DE CARVALHO.

Liſbon, the 10th April, 1794.

The Accounts lately received from the weſtern counties, contain very painful information, relative to the hoſtile proceedings and diſpoſitions of the Indians in that quarter. The boats, in paſſing with proviſions to Fort de Bœuf, have been attacked, and a few perſons killed and wounded. It appears, likewiſe, that the tracks of ſeveral parties have been diſcovered in the country contiguous to the Kiſkemenetas and Allegheny; the ſettlement at Pine-run has broke up, and apprehenſions of an attack are expected at every ſtation on the frontier.—Great diſſatisfaction is publicly declared at the ſuſpenſion of the Preſque-Iſle eſtabliſhment; and an explanation upon that ſubject ſeems indiſpenſible. We hope in to-morrow's paper to lay the particulars on theſe various topics before the public.

Greenſburgh, June 6.

SIR,

I beg leave to lay before you a ſtatement of the information I have received, of the hoſtile diſpoſition, manifeſted by the Indians on our frontiers:

On Friday laſt in the morning of the ſame day, a canoe was fired on above the mouth of Kiſkemenetas, in the Allegheny river, by which one man was killed, and two wounded; on the ſame day in the evening, Capt. Sharp's boat, was attacked in the Kiſkemenetas river, near to Chamber's ſtation, having juſt ſet off for Kentucky, by a party of Indians, ſuppoſed to be twelve in number, there was but three men and one boy with the boat when attacked, and the ſavages kept up a conſtant fire on the boat while ſhe was drifting down the river.

It appears that one man and a boy were killed, one made his eſcape, and Capt. Sharp, ſuppoſed to be mortally wounded; the boat with ſome women and a number of children miraculouſly got to Pittſburg. —By a letter juſt received from Col. Charles Campbell, he informs me that the ſpies had made a diſcovery of a large trail of Indians on Pine creek, above the Kettaming, who appeared by the track to be making for the ſettlement.

By another diſcovery of the ſpies, it appears that three canoes with ſix or ſeven Indians in each had croſſed the Allegheny river at the mouth of Puchoty, in conſequence of which the ſettlement of Pine-Run is broke up, and a very general alarm excited on the frontiers.

Several parties have turned out voluntarily to intercept the enemy if poſſible, and for the ſecurity of the frontiers, but as theſe are not regular drafts it is not to be expected they will remain out more than a few days—there is great reaſon to believe theſe Indians are of the Six nations, and that the frontiers will of courſe continue to be conſtantly haraſſed; by the beſt information it appears that many even of the frontier inhabitants are deſtitute both of arms and ammunition, and that a ſupply at this place would prove extremely uſeful for the uſe of ſuch as turn out on occaſional ſcouts.

Waiting your pleaſure and directions in the premiſes, I remain your excellency's very humble ſervant,

Wm. JACK.

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Eſquire.

We are informed that five ſhips of war anchored in the Cheſapeake, near Cape Henry, on Monday the 9th inſt. and put out to ſea on Tueſday.

The two frigates which anchored in the Delaware on Thurſday laſt, went out to ſea on Saturday, ſteering a S. E. courſe.

Capt. Roſs, of the brig Sally and Betſey, in 22 days from Martinique, informs, that he left there ſeveral Amerian veſſels, among which the ſhip Fabius, Capt. Corran, Philadelphia: He further informs, that on the 3d inſtant he was boarded by two Engliſh frigates of 36 guns each, which refuſed to give their names, but ſaid they were from Virginia on a cruiſe to Bermuda; they threatened ſeveral times to take out ſome of the crew belonging to the Sally and Betſey, but the Capt. inſiſted on the impropriety of ſuch proceedings; and after ſtrict examination they diſmiſſed him, lat. 35. 4, long. 71. 30.

Capt. Cutter, of the brig Almy, arrived here on Thurſday from Jamaica; on the 3d inſt. in lat. 31. 23, N. long. 78. W. heard a very heavy cannonading to the windward, which laſted half an hour; the weather being very hazy, could not diſcover who they were.

Capt. Babcock, of the ſloop Fairhaven, from Egg-Harbour, informs, that on Thurſday laſt, about 14 leagues from land, two Britiſh Frigates, of about 40 and 36 guns, paſſed him and ſtood for Delaware Bay; The ſame evening he paſſed them at anchor in Old Kiln Road, and ſpoke the pilot (Aaron Bennet) who conducted them thither. They told him (the pilot) that they came to convoy Britiſh veſſels, and capture the French privateers on the American coaſt, and that they came laſt from Bermuda, where they arrived from the Cheſapeake.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

A Correſpondent wiſhes, through the medium of your paper, to ſuggeſt the propriety of having the market in High-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, kept open on Sunday mornings, until eight o'clock, for the ſale of proviſions, during the ſummer months. At preſent the only place allowed for this purpoſe is the New-Market, near Southwark, which the inhabitants of the lower part of the city and of Southwark experience the advantage of, but is at too inconvenient a diſtance for thoſe of the upper and middle parts to reſort to. The great importance of a conſtant ſupply of wholeſome, freſh proviſions, eſpecially vegetables, during the exceſſive heats prevalent in the ſummer ſeaſon, will, it is hoped, induce the Corporation to give the earlieſt attention to a matter, which ſo highly concerns the health, as well as the comfort, of their fellow citizens. They are not called upon to provide the neceſſary ſupplies, but to take off thoſe reſtraints, which prevent the public from being ſupplied with eaſe and convenience.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bart township, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JOHN MELONE, about 16 or 17 years of age, about 5 feet high, fair complexion, ſhort hair, ſpeaks a little on Iriſh dialect; had on when he went away, and took with him, an old white coat, with blue linſey lining, which was too long for him, an old ſtriped veſt, with a blue patch on the back, old linen trowſers, with a ſtriped patch between the legs, old wool hat with a high crown, and a pair of old ſhoes without buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, or otherwiſe, ſo that his maſter can get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 5, 1794. WILLIAM BROWN.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be ſo happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your ſuffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your ſincere well wiſher, and

Humble Servant,

JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

PUBLIC INN.

THE ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he is removed from Nocamixon, in Buck. county, to the borough of Eaſton, in Northampton county, where he keeps the Public Inn at the ſign of the Blue Mountain and Stage-Waggon, oppoſite to Mr. Penfold's ſtore, where the Philadelphia and Eaſton Stage-Waggon puts up. He is not only ſupplied with the beſt kind of liquors, but alſo with all neceſſaries and conveneies for travellers and boarders and will make it his conſtant ſtudy to give ſatisfaction.

† GEORGE VOGEL.

FOR SALE,

Either ſeparately or together, as may beſt accommodate the purchaſer,

THE following TANYARDS, in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia, and No. 1, 2, and 3, in the neighbourhood of the Falls of the Schuylkill and Delaware canals, together with the ſtock, utenſils, &c. belonging to the ſame, viz.

No. 1. Conſiſting of 92 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.--On the lot are erected, a good two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, two large rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a cellar under the whole, and a kitchen adjoining, two bark mills, a bark houſe, which will contain 300 cords, a brick drying-loft and two beam-houſes; the ſtock conſiſts of about 2760 hides, and 3300 ſkins.

No. 2 Conſiſting of 43 vatts, limes, handlers, &c.---On the lot are erected, a large drying loft, bark-mill, a bark-houſe, which will contain 300 cords, and a convenient coach houſe, all of brick and almoſt new; alſo, a large convenient frame ſtable; the ſtock conſiſts of about 1440 hides.

No. 3. Conſiſting of 72 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick tenement, two ſtories high, with a cellar under it, a mill-houſe and bark-houſe, which will contain about 200 cords; the ſtock conſiſts of about 2160 hides.

No. 4 Conſiſting of 54 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.--On the lot are erected, a brick currying-ſhop, which at a ſmall expence may be converted into a dwelling-houſe, a bark-houſe, beam-houſe and ſtable; the ſtock conſiſts of about 1468 hides.

A quantity of Bark is laid in, ſufficient for one year's conſumption of each of the Tanyards. Each yard has alſo a ſufficient number of horſes, carts and utenſils for carrying on the buſineſs.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with paſture lots adjacent to the Tanyards. The proprietor has been for a long time paſt extenſively concerned in the currying buſineſs alſo, and he offers for ſale his ſtock and utenſils in that branch of his buſineſs.

Should any perſon incline to purchaſe the whole, he will derive great advantages from ſtepping into an extenſive old eſtabliſhment, and may have any reaſonable time for payment of a conſiderable proportion of the purchaſe money, on giving approved ſecurity; or ſhould it be more agreeable to purchaſe only the ſtock, utenſils, &c. and rent the Tanyards, he may be accommodated in that way.

For further information apply at No. 27, South Third-ſtreet.

June 11, 1794. t. f.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Treddyffren township, Cheſter county, on the 19th of May laſt, a bay FILLEY, having ſome white hairs intermixed, a blaze in her face, and one white foot, not docked, two years old; had on when he went away, a yoke tied with a ſtring. Whoever takes up ſaid Filley, and gives information to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

NATHANIEL JONES.

June 13, 1794.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Rockhill township, Bucks county, on the night of the 7th inſtant and ſtole therefrom a SILVER WATCH, maker's name G. Waſhington, Belfaſt, No. 1783, with two keys, one ſteel, the other braſs, and a red ſeal crack'd. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Watch and Thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his watch again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for each, paid by

AMOS RICHARDSON.

May 8, 1794. ¶

Diſtrict of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the thirtieth day of April, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS TIMMINGS, CHRISTOPHER APPLETON and JOHN GREGORY, all of the ſaid diſtrict, have depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim for themſelves, and for and on behalf of the Federal Society of Chair makers, as authors and proprietors, in the words following, to wit.

"The Philadelphia Cabinet and Chair-"maker's Book of Prices. Inſtituted April "14th, 1794."

in conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk

¶4w of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi fa, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 28th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Elſenborough, in the county of Salem, a valuable plantation, containing 150 acres, with a good hewed log houſe and kitchen, a very valuable apple orchard, and ſundry other improvements thereon; 50 acres of ſaid tract are good meadow, lately banked in, ſuppoſed to be of the beſt quality, and 100 acres of ſaid tract are upland, a proportionable part of which is timbered; the above adjoining lands of Aaron Thomſon, Frederick Hooftman, and others. Alſo will be ſold, on the ſame ſuit, and the ſame time, a tract of ſalt marſh, ſuppoſed to contain 150 acres, laying over Halfway creek, in the townſhip aforeſaid; the ſaid tract of marſh will be ſold in lots. The terms to be made known at the time and place of ſale, or by applying to William Goodwin, in the townſhip aforeſaid, or Joſhua Thompſon, in the townſhip of Lower Alloways Creek. The above taken in execution at the ſuit of the executors of Abraham Robinſon, deceaſed, and ſold as the property of John Maſon, deceaſed, by

EDWARD HALL, Sheriff.

April 26, 1794. †

N. B. By paying one half of the purchaſe money, on demand, a very conſiderable time will be given for the remainder.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, or taken in miſtake, from the Old Ferry, the 10th of May, two ſmall Bales of GOODS, one containing two pieces muſlins, one piece light chintz with a large vine, India calico, dimity veſt patterns of different figures, ſtraw coloured jeans, one piece dark fuſtian, a yard and three quarters ſuperfine broadcloth of a brown colour, &c. The other containing ſtuff ſhoes and ſlippers, the wrapping of coarſe bagging. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the goods, and conviction of the thief, or TEN DOLLARS for the goods, or in proportion for any part, if delivered to Daniel Cooper, or the ſubſcriber,

Woodſtown, Salem county, June 4, 1794. † ISAIAH SHINN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt month, five EWES, and three RAM LAMBS (the ewes not ſheared) two of the ewes marked with a half penny in the near ear, and two half-pennies in the off year, one marked with a half-penny in the near ear, and a crop and ſlit in the off ear, one marked with a crop, a ſwallow fork and a half-penny, in the off ear, and one marked with two half-pennies in the off ear, three lambs not marked. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them.

6th Mo. 6th, 1794. * JOHN ELY.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 16th of May laſt, a ſmall red COW, with a white face, ſpotted or grizzled with red hairs. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay chargand take her away, to prevent further expence. THOMAS LONGSTRETH.

June 11 1794. *

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Regiſter and Intelligence Office kept by Mr. JOHN CURTIS, for hiring Servants and other purpoſes, as adverti ſed at No. 18, North Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, is removed to No. 18, Cherry-ſtreet, formerly by the name of Cherry-alley, North Third-ſtreet, where he punctually attends to ſupply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other perſon in authority, willing to have their children brought up to induſtry, may hear of a Maſter or Miſtreſs ſuitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on or about the firſt day of May, 1793, and alſo about the beginning of December, 1793, gave a certain Adam Deſhler, of Allentown, Northampton county, two notes, one for £50, and the laſt of them for £237:10, which notes were given by me in conſideration of ſaid Deſhler's undertaking to pay like ſums of money to ſeveral merchants in Philadelphia, (on account of the ſubſcriber;) and the ſaid Deſhler not having paid the monies aforefaid, and the ſubſcriber having paid to the ſaid Deſhler on account of ſaid notes the ſum of £126, would therefore forwarn every perſon not to take an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I ſhall not pay any part thereof. JOHN SNYDER.

Lehigh Water Gap, Northampton county, May 30, 1794. *

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 18th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Alloway's Creek townſhip, Salem county, State of New-Jerſey, an indented Negro Man, named MARK, but calls himſelf MARK OKER, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well made, and is lame in his right hip, a yellow fellow, and fond of ſtrong liquor; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, a dyed linen coat, with ſlaſh ſleeves, a blue under jacket with two rows of buttons, two Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, light coloured cloth trowſers, old ſhoes, with odd buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ABNER PENTON.

May 24, 1794. *

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the preſent ſheriff's time of office will expire at the enſuing election, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate for ſaid office, and ſolicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's aſſured friend, and humble ſervant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent ſheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your moſt obedient
And humble ſervant.

JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

Nine Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 27th May, 1794, from the door of Joſiah Furguſon, innkeeper in Newton, Bucks county, a bay Mare, ſuppoſed fourteen hands and an half or fifteen hands high, a bald face, black mane and tail, the tail undocked, has a ſcar on her buttock, and another on one of her hind legs, which makes it ſomewhat thicker than the other; is a natural trotter; had on when ſtolen, a ſaddle and curb bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſaddle, bridle and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or five dollars for the mare, ſaddle and bridle alone, paid by JOHN DUER.

Lower Makefield, Bucks county. *

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 20th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of John Smith, John Croſſen, John M'Neil, and others; containing 447 acres, more or leſs; whereon are erected, a log houſe, barn and tan yard. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, one equal undivided ſixth part of 190 acres of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of James Pinkerton, William Bunting and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Robert Boyle, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, May 31, 1794.

RAN away, on the 14th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named William Land, about 14 years of age, ſhort and chunkey, of a ſandy complexion, ſhort hair; had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg ſhirt, and trowſers of the ſame, a coating frock, and an old caſtor hat. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice and bring him to his maſter, ſhall have SIXPENCE reward, but no charges, paid by

DAVID CLEMENT.

May 21, 1794. †

CAME to the place of Martin Kocherſparger, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 16th inſtant, a red COW, with a white face, a piece cut off her right ear, red round her eyes, long horns, white on the belly, and a little on one of her hind legs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Paſſyunk, May 26, 1794. †

For SALE,

A Moſt excellent PLANTATION, ſituate in Alſace townſhip, Berks county, about three miles from the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, containing between 260 and 270 acres of patented land, whereon are erected a convenient log dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn and ſtables, a good ſaw-mill and powder-mill, with a ſtone mill-dam; there are about 140 acres cleared, of which 18 acres moſt excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, two young bearing orchards of the beſt kind of fruit; there is alſo an elegant mill-ſeat thereon for a merchant-mill, or any other mill-work, as a never-failing ſtrong ſtream of ſpring water, which ſprings in the dam, runs through the premiſes; the houſe is alſo well ſituate for a ſtore or tavern, as that much frequented road to Bern townſhip paſſes by the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 12th day of April next. For terms apply to JOHN EGLEE, in Reading.

Reading, May 7, 1794. ¶ 6 w.

Harriſburgh and Carliſle
MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harriſburgh, and arrives at Harriſburgh on Saturday morning following; ſtarts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harriſburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thurſday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, ſtarts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning. Then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
And ſold at his Book-Store, No. 147, Market-Street,

The Life of Doctor Franklin,

With a ſtriking likeneſs, executed in a maſterly manner, by Thackara and Vallance. Price 5s.

The Young Book-Keeper's Aſſiſtant, 6s. 3d.
Swan's Britiſh Architect, 37s. 6d.
Paine's ditto, 30s.
Town and Country Builder's Aſſiſtant, 22s. 6d.
The Ready Reckoner, or Traders ſure Guide, 3s. 9d.
Æſop's Fables, with cuts, 4s. 8d.
The Mirror, a periodical paper, publiſhed at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 11s. 3d.
The Religious Courtſhip, 4s. 8d.
The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor, 5s. 7d. 1-2.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days, and ſold as above,

Reflections and Maxims,

By WM. PENN,
With his Advice to his Children, 4s. 8d.

6th Month 2, 1794. eop3m

Scriptural Geography.

This Day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by M. CAREY, No. 183, Market-ſtreet, and the principal Bookſellers in Town, price Three-fourths of a Dollar,

A LARGE SHEET MAP of the HOLY LAND, and thoſe Countries thro' which the APOSTLES travelled in propagating CHRISTIANITY, on which is delineated St. PAUL's Voyage from Jeruſalem to Rome, as deſcribed by St. LUKE in the Acts of the Apoſtles.

LAND *for* SALE.

A Valuable PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Montgomery county, Manor of Moreland townſhip, in a pleaſant, healthy and agreeable neighbourhood, near the old York road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Jenkin-town, two and an half from the Billet, within one mile of ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills, and half a mile from Trueman's paper-mill, on Pennypack; containing one hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two good rooms below, and three above, with good cellars under the whole, a good kitchen, a good ſtone barn, a large waggon-houſe, with granaries above, and a cellar under, part for potatoes, &c. a good ſpring of water near the door, with a houſe over it, a good well of water in the kitchen yard, which is paved, and a pump in it in good order, with almoſt all kinds of buildings ſuitable for a farm, and a houſe and barn on one end of the plantation, which makes it very convenient to divide, as the wood-land and meadows run through the whole tract; thirty acres of meadow, moſtly watered by good ſprings, of which there are a number on the premiſes, a great proportion of wood land, and the reſt good arable land. It will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Lawrence Huſon, merchant, in Philadelphia, Mr. Moſes Sheppard, near Jenkin-town, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. The terms will be made eaſy to ſuit the purchaſer. The ſtock, farming utenſils, and grain in the ground, may be had with the premiſes, if agreeable to the purchaſer.

JOHN LARZELERE.

May 22, 1794. *

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, an apprentice boy, named John Tutton, about 16 years of age, has red hair, and very much freckled; had on when he went away, an olive coloured jean coat, copperas coloured jacket and trowſers, and one pair of plain brown linen trowſers, an old hat, two pair of ſhoes, and large ſquare buckles, and took with him two pair of ſkates. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † HUGH LOWNDS.

SICKLES.

THE Subſcribers take this method to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have now on hand a neat aſſortment of SICKLES, warranted to be of a good quality, which they will diſpoſe of, either wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, at their ſhops in Fifth-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, and in Race-ſtreet, near Fifth-ſtreet.

JACOB ECKFELT,
ADAM ECKFELT.

¶ 5.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 11th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named JOSEPH LAYMAN, about 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, thick ſet, brown hair, which he commonly has tied, has brown eyes, fat, and red faced; had on an old lead coloured cloth coat, with metal buttons, old ſtriped linen trowſers, old ſhoes that were much too wide, and an half worn wool hat; he had neither ſtockings nor jacket, but may change ſome of his cloaths, as he had ſome money with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by † JOHN TODD

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid apprentice was enticed by and went away with a certain Daniel Davis, a luſty good looking young fellow, middling well dreſſed, about 19 or 20 years of age, and that they are gone to Snippen's Town, to a certain Andrew Patterſon, who ſerved his time with the ſubſcriber ſome years ago, and has ſet up the ſpinning-wheel making at that place.

New Britain townſhip, Bucks county, May 13, 1794.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodbury, the 16th inſtant March, two apprentice lads, one named John Thompſon, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſlim built, a longiſh thin viſage, ſtraight light brown hair, darkiſh ſkin, of a bold forward behaviour: Had on and took with him, a half worn caſtor hat, an olive coloured new cloath coatee, with metal buttons, new under jacket the foreparts brown cloth, and backs ſtriped linſey, metal buttons, good cloth trowſers of a browniſh grey, light grey yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes capt on the toe, a new Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and a black ribband round his neck.

The other named Iſaac Butterworth jun. 16 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well ſet, full faced, fair complexion, light brown hair, a little pock marked, a ſmall ſcar over one eye, his right arm crooked from being broken when he was ſmall, a large ſcar acroſs juſt below the cap of one knee, had on a coattee exactly, except wooden buttons, like the other, his under jacket of brown cloth throughout, new, old leather breeches, with a patch of light coloured cloth on the left knee, with metal buttons, grey yarn ſtockings, neats leather ſhoes that wanted ſoaling, white ſhirt, black Barcelona handkerchief about his neck, a good felt hat, large plated buckeles in his ſhoes, both cabinet makers by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid runaways and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures them in Woodbury jail, ſhall receive ſixteen dollars reward for the two, or ſix dollars for John Thomſon, and ten for Iſaac Butterworth, paid by

JOB KIMSEY.

Woodbury, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New Jerſey, March 18th, 1794. * 4 w.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Princeſs Ann, Somerſet county, Maryland, a Negroe man, named Adam, a luſty well made fellow, about 28 years of age, five feet ten inches high; had on, a brown broadcloth coat and breeches, ſtriped waiſtcoat, homeſpun trowſers, a new felt hat, and ſundry other clothes; he underſtands brick-mouleing, cutting and hewing with the axe, and is an excellent ſawyer. It is ſuppoſed he will paſs for a free man, and follow ſome of theſe occupations for a livelihood. He is very black and ſlick in the face, has large hands and feet, very long heels, ſomewhat crooked in the legs. Alſo ran away, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Iſaac, 21 years of age, about ſix feet high, very ſlender made, has a big mouth and noſe, ſubject to limping, occaſioned by a pain in the ancle; he has not been uſed to hard labour and his hands are ſoft, pretends to be on the political order, and will probably apply for employ as an hoſtler or waiter. It is ſuppoſed he took with him an old light coloured cloth coat, one or two pair of trowſers, one or two ruffled ſhirts, a new felt hat bound, with a looſe crown, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever ſecures the above fellows, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either, paid by ‡ WILLIAM ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of Joſeph Warner, near the Riſing Sun, and the townſhip line, in the Northern Liberties, on the 5th inſtant, a ſmall black COW, no brand nor earmark, has ſome white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH BASKET.

May 15, 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Evan Meredith, or his Widow, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are again requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo again requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to

WILL. W. STOY, acting Executor,

Montgomery county,
Cheltenham, May 29, 1794 §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Simon, late of Peter's townſhip, in Franklin county, weaver, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce them before the 9th day of November, as the ſubſcriber is deſirous of ſettling ſaid eſtate as ſoon as poſſible.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Adminiſt.

Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, May 9, 1794. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3336.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1794.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30. 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794

PUBLIC INN.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he is removed from Neccamixon, in Bucks county, to the borough of Easton, in Northampton county, where he keeps the Public Inn at the sign of the Blue Mountain and Stage-Waggon, opposite to Mr. Pearsoll's store, where the Philadelphia and Easton Stage-Waggon puts up. He is not only supplied with the best kind of liquors, but also with all necessaries and conveniencies for travellers and boarders, and will make it his constant study to give satisfaction.

† GEORGE VOGEL.

FOR SALE,

Either separately or together, as may best accommodate the purchaser,

THE following TANYARDS, in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia, and No. 1, 2, and 3, in the neighbourhood of the Basin of the Schuylkill and Delaware canal, together with the stock, utensils, &c. belonging to the same, viz.

No. 1. Consisting of 92 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a good two story brick dwelling-house, two large rooms on the first floor, and four on the second, a cellar under the whole, and a kitchen adjoining, two bark mills, a bark house, which will contain 300 cords, a brick drying-loft and two beam-houses; the stock consists of about 2760 hides, and 7500 skins.

No. 2 Consisting of 43 vatts, limes, handlers, &c.---On the lot are erected, a large drying-loft, bark-mill, a bark-house, which will contain 300 cords, and a convenient coach house, all of brick and almost new; also, a large convenient frame stable; the stock consists of about 1440 hides.

No. 3. Consisting of 72 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick tenement, two stories high, with a cellar under it, a mill-house and bark house, which will contain about 200 cords; the stock consists of about 2760 hides.

No. 4. Consisting of 54 vatts, handlers, limes, &c.---On the lot are erected, a brick currying-shop, which at a small expence may be converted into a dwelling-house, a bark-house, beam-house and stable; the stock consists of about 1468 hides.

A quantity of Bark is laid in, sufficient for one year's consumption of each of the Tanyards. Each yard has also a sufficient number of horses, carts and utensils for carrying on the business.

The purchaser may be accommodated with pasture lots adjacent to the Tanyards. The proprietor has been for a long time past extensively concerned in the currying business also, and he offers for sale his stock and utensils in that branch of his business.

Should any person incline to purchase the whole, he will derive great advantages from stepping into an extensive old establishment, and may have any reasonable time for payment of a considerable proportion of the purchase money, on giving approved security; or should it be more agreeable to purchase only the stock, utensils, &c. and rent the Tanyards, he may be accommodated in that way.

For further information apply at No. 27, South Third-street.

June 11, 1794. t. f.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Abington township, Montgomery county, on the Old York Road, about the 26th of May last, a dark red COW, with a white face, and some dark spots in it, shortish tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN TYSON.

6th Mo. 10th, 1794. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Bart township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant lad, named JOHN MELONE, about 16 or 17 years of age, about 5 feet high, fair complexion, short hair, speaks a little on Irish dialect; had on when he went away, and took with him, an old white coat, with blue linsey lining, which was too long for him, an old striped vest, with a blue patch on the back, old linen trowsers, with a striped patch between the legs, old wool hat with a high crown, and a pair of old shoes without buckles. Whoever secures said servant in any goal, or otherwise, so that his master can get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 5. 1794. WILLIAM BROWN.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Treddyffen township, Chester county, on the 19th of May last, a bay FILLEY, having some white hairs intermixed, a blaze in her face, and one white foot, not docked, two years old; had on when he went away, a yoke tied with a string. Whoever takes up said Filley, and gives information to the owner, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

NATHANIEL JONES.

June 13. 1794 *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hatfield township, Montgomery county, on the 16th of May, a likely bay FILLEY, with some white hairs intermixed, a blaze in her forehead, one hind and one fore foot white, and has not been docked. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 12, 1794. * JOHN EVANS.

CAME into the yard of the subscriber, at the sign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, between the 23d and 24th of May, a bright bay GELDING, appears to be about 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, shod all round, his hind feet white, and is supposed to have strayed from some waggon. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

JOHN RYAN.

June 18, 1794. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of a cart in Fourth, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, on the 3d of May, a Chesnut Bay MARE, fifteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, F D S, a cut on her near knee, and a small white spot on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Any person taking up the said mare and thief, shall have the above reward or twelve dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WESTENBERGER,
near Grey's Ferry.

May 5. 1794 *

Bucks County Academy.

ON Monday, the 16th inst. will be opened, at the Court-house in Newtown, the Bucks County Academy, under the direction of the Rev. James Boyd, who is appointed Rector and Principal Teacher. In the different schools of this institution will be taught the English, Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, Geography, Composition, Oratory, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and the other branches of Literature usually taught in such seminaries. Those parents who incline to send their children to this Academy for tuition, are assured by the Trustees, that no attention or assiduity will be wanting in themselves or the Teachers, to secure the proficiency of the Scholars, both in manners, learning and morals. The prices of tuition are these---for reading and writing, 10s. per quarter, for reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar, 12s. 6d. and for the Greek and Latin languages, and the higher branches of literature, 25s. Boarding may be obtained for the scholars, in Newtown and its vicinity, at a reasonable rate. The salubrity and pleasantness of the situation are so well known, that it is unnecessary to comment upon them.

Newtown, June 5. 1794. *

For Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION,

lying in Apoquimeny Hundred, Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware, containing about one hundred acres of excellent timber land, exclusive of about fifteen of cleared, on which is erected a good log dwelling house, there is a bearing orchard of good fruit, the remainder is covered with as good timber as any whatever, which of consequence must render it very valuable to the purchaser, lying only 4 miles from the landing on the Delaware, 4 from Duck-Creek cross roads, joins on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Dover, has every advantage of a public post-road and water navigation; when the price of fuel at the metropolis of Pennsylvania is considered, the advantages resulting from this estate, on account of its timber, must be obvious.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments made agreeable to the purchaser. Apply to JESSE GILBERT, innkeeper, at the sign of General Washington, No. 53. Vine-street, Philadelphia, JONATHAN GILBERT, in Moreland township, Montgomery county, near the Billet, or to the subscriber,

RICHARD LAKE,
Attorney at Law.

June 10. *

To the FARMERS.

THE late heavy falls of rain having injured exceedingly the Bark which had been previously stripped and exposed thereto, and in a great degree deprived it of its strength and essence, and rendered it almost unfit for the purpose of tanning, and as in consequence the quantity already stripped and intended for the Philadelphia market will fall far short of the quantity necessary for the consumption of this city, the Farmers are particularly requested to continue the stripping of Bark, as the sap still runs freely, and they may rest assured of its meeting a ready sale, and of receiving a good price for it, on application to

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
No. 27, South Third-street, Philadelphia.

June 9, 1794. 4w.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has the exclusive right of making, constructing, using and vending to others, to be used within the limits of the county of Lancaster, in the state of Pennsylvania, and within the limits of the state of New-York, all the machines necessary to produce the improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, to wit. For elevating grain and meal from the lower to the upper stories, and conveying the same from one part of the mill to another, and for cooling the meal and attending the boulting hopper, for which a patent was granted, under the authority of the United States, to Oliver Evans, of Newcastle county, state of Delaware, which patent he holds in trust, for me, my heirs and assigns, so far as the same relates to the county of Lancaster and state of New-York. Any person desirous to see my right to the said exclusive privilege, will find it on record in the office for recording of deeds in and for the county of Lancaster. Gentlemen desirous of introducing this celebrated invention into their mills, will be supplied with a permit, by application to me, or to Mr. Jacob Lahn, bookseller, Lancaster, Mr. Michael Forner, miller, on Conestogo, or to Mr. Joseph Evans, near Newport, Delaware state, my agents, at the rate of thirty-three dollars for each water wheel. It will invest them with full right to the privilege. As this privilege is exclusively mine, within the limits aforesaid, the public are cautioned against the imposition and injury they would experience from taking a pretended right from any other person.

JOHN EVANS.

We the subscribers, owners of merchant mills within the county of Lancaster, have examined the right of the said John Evans to the exclusive privilege above mentioned, and are so well convinced of its being vested in him, that we have taken permits under him, and in every respect find him equal to the engagements he holds out to the public.

Christian Stoner,	Christian Shank,
Jacob Kafman,	Michael Wither,
Samuel Harlacher,	John Binkly.
James & David Sterrett,	

We the subscribers, after examining the legality of the claim of the aforesaid John Evans to the patent machinery, think ourselves justifiable in taking a permit of him, for the use of our mills at Peek's Kill.

Pierre Van Courtlandt, junr.
Ebenezer Burling.

Being of the same opinion as the above subscribers, I take a permit of the said John Evans, for the mills at King's-Bridge.

John Ramsay.

We the subscribers, owners of mills within the county of Lancaster, being of the same opinion with the above subscribers, and some of us are at this time building the patent machines, and others of us preparing materials, do think it right and proper (as it becomes necessary) to take our respective permits of John Evans.

Joseph Gingrich,	Philip Frederick,
Christian Hess,	John Pfoutz,
George Eker,	Henry Scheibly,
John Anderson,	Jonas Witwer.

N. B. Gentlemen desirous of applying the aforesaid machinery to the horizontal wheels, lately invented by James Macomb, Esq; of the city of New-York, may have their permits at the rate of twenty-two dollars for each such wheel. * J. E.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Miers, late of Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment, to prevent trouble; also those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

JACOB MIERS, and } Exec'rs.
FREDERICK ALTEMUS, }

June 4, 1794. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Sheive, late of Hatfield township, Montgomery county, state of Pennsylvania, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proven, on or before the 14th day of September next, in order for settlement.

GEORGE SHEIVE, and } Executors.
GEORGE SIPLE, }

June 4th, 1794. *

Germantown Academy

WILL be opened the 1st of July, by F. Herman from Germany, J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris (author of the Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political and Theological Systems, from the creation to the present time - the only true guide to the English grammar &c.) and others, under the inspection of the Trustees. German and English grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, the philosophical sciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various offices and employments in life, will be taught on an improved plan, in the most expeditious manner, in a way both scientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are so pleasant and healthful, it is six miles from Philadelphia. 3m

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 8th instant, an apprentice, lad named JOHN SLEIGHBUFF, a wheelwright by trade, 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, with some freckles, black curled hair, light coloured eyes, cut the thumb off his left hand, which is not quite healed; had on when he went away, a striped coating coatee coat, trowsers and under jacket of corduroy, a pair of strong neats leather shoes, large plated buckles, with false straps, and a rorum hat; carried off with him, two white linen shirts. Any person who will deliver said apprentice to 'Squire Coates, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia will be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

* JACOB STROUSE.

Northern-Liberties, June 9 1794.

WAS taken up within the subscriber's inclosures, in Solesbury, Bucks county, Phillips's Mills, near Corryel's Ferry, on Delaware river, on the 23d of 5th Mo. 1794, a chesnut sorrel MARE, supposed to be 8 or 10 years old, no natural mark, has lost the sight of one eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, Miller.

June 11, 1794. *

STOLEN from the market, about six weeks ago, a light bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, and about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Mr. Siter, at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges paid by

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Bucklv. June 7 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi fa, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 28th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M on the premises, in the township of Ellenborough, in the county of Salem, a valuable plantation, containing 150 acres, with a good hewed log house and kitchen, a very valuable apple orchard, and sundry other improvements thereon; 50 acres of said tract are good meadow, lately banked in, supposed to be of the best quality, and 100 acres of said tract are upland, a proportionable part of which is timbered; the above adjoining land of Aaron Thomson, Frederick Hoofman, and others. Also will be sold on the same day, and the same time, a tract of salt marsh, supposed to contain 150 acres, laying over Halfway creek, in the township aforesaid; the said tract of marsh will be sold in lots. The terms to be made known at the time and place of sale, or by applying to William Goodwin, in the township aforesaid, or Joshua Thompson, in the township of Lower Alloways Creek. The above taken in execution at the suit of the executors of Abraham Robinson, deceased, and sold as the property of John Mason, deceased, by

EDWARD HALL, Sheriff.

April 26, 1794. †

N. B. By paying one half of the purchase money, on demand, a very considerable time will be given for the remainder.

Nine Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the 27th May, 1794, from the door of Josiah Furguson, innkeeper in Newton, Bucks county, a bay Mare, supposed fourteen hands and an half or fifteen hands high, a bald face, black mane and tail, the tail undocked, has a scar on her buttock, and another on one of her hind legs, which makes it somewhat thicker than the other; is a natural trotter; had on when stolen, a saddle and curb bridle. Whoever secures said mare, saddle, bridle and thief, shall have the above reward, or five dollars for the mare, saddle and bridle alone, paid by JOHN DUER.

Lower Makefield, Bucks county. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Solebury township, Bucks county, some time last month, five EWES, and three RAM LAMBS (the ewes not sheared) two of the ewes marked with a half penny in the near ear, and two half pennies in the off year, one marked with a half penny in the near ear, and a crop and slit in the off ear, one marked with a crop, a swallow fork and a half-penny, in the off ear, and one marked with two half-pennies in the off ear, three lambs not marked. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them.

6th Mo. 6th, 1794. * JOHN ELY.

CHARLESTON, May 24.

Yeſterday arrived ſchooner Betſey, Frothingham, from St. Marks. Captain Frothingham furniſhes the following intelligence.

That on the 29th of April the brigands attacked the town at Gonaives; a heavy cannonade and firing of ſmall arms preluded their marching into the town at 11 o'clock, but they were driven back.

The engagement was renewed and continued through the night, till eight in the morning; at that time, a general engagement took place, which effected a total defeat, and obliged them to take to the mountains.

A flag was received from them at two, demanding a ſurrender at ſeven P. M. or they would put every ſoul to the ſword.

The advanced party was ſeverely cannonaded from the town, as a feint to cover the retreat of the inhabitants, which took place about 11 o'clock at night. They embarked on board the different veſſels then in port, for St. Nicholas-Mole, Jeremie, St. Marks and other places; but it is regretted that female delicacy was diſregarded by the ſoldiery and others, who attended ſolely to their own preſervation, and left the women to ſhift for themſelves. —Captain Frothingham carried 205 to St. Marks, where the unfortunate French were received with tenderneſs; rations, lodging, &c. being immediately ordered for their accommodation; but the Spaniards, who had undertaken the defence of the place, were ſent back to join their ſeveral corps.

The following inſtructions gave Captain F. confidence, that enabled him to repulſe a pickaroon that boarded him on his paſſage from St. Marks. He alſo informs, that inſtructions were ſhewn at the cuſtom-houſe at St. Marks, implying a countermand to the privateers, and he ſuppoſes that delicacy to their countrymen is the only reaſon that he was not furniſhed with a copy of them. The law, by the inſtructions, conſidered them as pirates, which law was received by two frigates ſent from Jamaica with diſpatches, in 30 days from England.

Inſtructions relating to American veſſels.

By major general Adam Williamſon, lieutenant-governor, and commander in chief of his Majeſty's iſland of Jamaica, and territories thereon depending, chancellor and vice-admiral of the ſame, commanding his majeſty's forces, major-general of his armies and colonel of his 47th regiment of infantry.

WHEREAS it is become highly expedient, in order to procure a more abundant ſupply of every thing neceſſary for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of ſuch parts of St. Domingo, as are or may be under the Britiſh government, as well as his majeſty's forces ſerving there, that veſſels importing proviſions and lumber into the ſaid iſland from the United States of North-America, ſhould be permitted to take and carry away, in payment for the ſame, ſugar, rum, coffee, cotton and produce of every deſcription. I do therefore, hereby, permit and ordain, that all veſſels bringing cargoes of proviſion, either ſalt or freſh, or of lumber from any of the United States of America, be permitted to take and carry away, in payment thereof, the articles of the produce of ſuch parts of St. Domingo as are under the Britiſh government, as above ſpecified, in payment, to the amount of the cargoes imported in ſaid veſſels: and it is hereby further ordered, that a certificate be granted to all American veſſels departing from the ports of St. Domingo, under the Britiſh government, ſigned by the principal cuſtom-houſe officer at ſaid port, and by the commanding officer of the diſtrict, ſtating the quantity of produce taken on board, and that the ſame is conformable to the tenor of this ordinance.

Given under my hand and ſeal of arms at St. Jago de la Vega, the 14th day of April, in the 34th year of his majeſty's reign, anoque Domini 1794.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

By the General's command,
William Shaw, Secretary.

Cuſtom houſe, St. Marks, May 10. 1794.

This is to certify that the Schooner Betſy, John Frothingham, maſter, belonging to the United States of America, hath imported into Britiſh St. Domingo, a cargo of proviſions, valued at 2440 dollars, and that he hath been permitted to take on board, in lieu thereof, produce, as per docket of clearance, amounting to 2272 dollars.

JOHN ROUSSELET, Collector.
JOHN KEMBAE, Commandant.

WINCHESTER, June 16.

A report circulated in this town laſt week, ſaid to have been brought by ſome travellers, that the Indians had lately committed great enormities on the river Ohio, and on the frontiers of Harriſon and Ohio counties—a boat full of paſſengers, it is aſſerted, has been captured on the Ohio, and every ſoul on board maſſacred—and nine young militia men, who purſued the murderers by land, alſo fell into their hands, and ſhared the ſame fate. We hope, in our next, to be enabled to contradict accounts ſo fraught with blood, and ſhocking to the feelings of humanity.

ALEXANDRIA, June 17.

Yeſterday the ſhip Lancaſter arrived here from Liverpool. In a letter received by this veſſel, under date of April 17, it is mentioned that the French and combined armies had been in a ſtate of inaction for ſome time prior to that date.

Ship Bellona, Capt. Brooks, from Bremen, arrived here yeſterday. He left the following American veſſels in the Weſer, the 17th April, viz.

Ship Phœnix, Baker, of Baltimore, ready to ſail; Harriot of Philadelphia from Baltimore, arrived ſix days; brig Cornplanter, Dehard, of Baltimore; Delight, Murray of Portland; Mars, Fowler, of Philadelphia, from Baltimore, ſpoke with abreaſt the 1ſt Buoy, 17th April; 18th May, ſpoke with the ſchooner Victory, of Penobſcot, from Liverpool, bound home, 40 days out; his lat. 43, 50. long. 36, 30. 19th May, ſpoke the ſchooner Boſton, of Gloucester, from Bourdeaux, 30 days out, his lat. 44 2, long. 40, 30; 21ſt May, lat. 43. 51, long. 46, 24, ſaw ſix iſlands of ice; 27th May, ſpoke the ſhip Eſdale, of London, from Penſacola, for London, 36 days out, his lat. 41, 3, long. 56, 30.

The following is an extract of a letter from a reſpectable manufacturer at Birmingham:—"It is a grievous misfortune to this country, that the firſt characters, who take with them every branch of ſcientific knowledge, as well as practical mechanics, are leaving it; it is well known, that this town alone has ſaved, by Dr. Prieſtly's directions, many thouſands of pounds in the art of gilding, and numbers of lives have been preſerved by his directions, in the alteration of the flues; it was very extraordinary, before he came here, if a perſon who evaporated quickſilver ſurvived three years; but now every one is as ſafe in that as in any other employment, and the greateſt part of it is ſaved, though before it was all loſt. I believe I am within compaſs if I ſay 200,000l. has been ſaved in gold, and the work better done.—Part of the merit of this laſt circumſtance is to be aſcribed to another truly ſcientific gentleman, who deſerves well of the town and country. There are gone to America from Mancheſter, this town, Leiceſterſhire, and various counties in this part of the Kingdom, the beſt farmers, mechanics, merchants, and men of the trueſt ſcience; all which weight will be thrown into the ſcale againſt the progreſs of commerce and manufactures here, which, in time at leaſt, will ruin this country. There is not a trade in this town but what is gone over, and in ſome degree begun, in America; others there are who are gone in the purſuit of minerals; others to cultivate the growth of cotton, &c.

BOSTON, June 14.

Circuit Court of the United States.

On Monday laſt came on the trial of Collins, Poleſki, and Faſtidi, for murder and piracy, as mentioned in former papers, when the Jury brought in their verdict—Guilty. Their execution is ordered for Wedneſday the 30th day of July next.

[COMMUNICATIONS.]

Whoever has travelled a day's journey into the country, will find in almoſt "every rod of ground," a pointed counterpart to the repeated murmurings which iſſue from the Chronicle, and other papers. In every part we ſee, increaſed agriculture, extended towns and villages, improving manufactures, and, in ſhort, every mark of more rapid proſperity than the prior annals of our country can produce. With this ſtubborn evidence before their eyes, it will be hard to induce in our country brethren, the belief that their rulers have by their perfidy ruined and "impoveriſhed their country."

It has frequently been inſinuated, in the Jacobin papers, that the Spaniſh court had refuſed convoying American veſſels. To demonſtrate that they only purſued their ſtale device of falſhood, a correſpondent mentions it, to the honour of that Nation, that the brig Patty, Capt. White, which arrived in this port on Saturday laſt, ſailed from Cadiz, under a Spaniſh convoy; and being a dull ſailer, the Admiral was generous enough to tow her into the fleet four times.

June 16.

Arrived here, the ſhip Helena, from Malaga, 50 days. May 20, in lat. 37, 48, N. long. 41, 30, fell in with 30 ſail of Dutch merchant ſhips, from Demarara, for Holland, under convoy of four Dutch men of war; they had captured, on their paſſage, two French cruiſers, one a ſloop of War, and the other a brig of 16 guns. May 24, in lat. 39, 39, long. 46, 20, ſpoke the ſhip Four Siſters, of Boſton, Capt. Richard Jones, from Liverpool, bound to Savannah, out 28 days, all well.

NEW YORK, June 20.

Yeſterday afternoon, the two Britiſh frigates which were anchored in the Bay ſouth of Governor's Iſland, weighed anchor and made towards the Hook.

A Gentleman in this city has this day received a letter from Albany, which ſtates, that a report prevails there of a gentleman's arriving from Vermont, informing that the Britiſh, in attempting to erect a fort 20 miles within the territory of the United States, were reſiſted by force, that 11 Britiſh and 7 Americans were ſlain. We give this as mere report, and there is reaſon to doubt the truth of it, as other letters from Albany do not mention it.

(Minerva of laſt ev.)

June 23.

Laſt Thurſday a violent guſt of wind did much injury at Poughkeepſie. James Wynant's barn was blown down—part of the roof of his houſe and of Dr. Chamberlain's, Peter Myer's, John Record's, Samuel Smiths and Henry Mott's were blown down ---John Tappin's houſe was unroofed—Junius Tappin's houſe blown down—Cummin's houſe blown down to the lower ſtory—John Davis's barn—John Le Roy's, Thomas Carr's and Hagerman's barn blown down, and many others. We hear the guſt proceeded eaſtward, and had terrible effects in ſweeping away buildings, orchards, &c.

Whatever be the fact reſpecting the report of an action between the Americans and Britiſh in Vermont, ſuch an event may be expected, unleſs vigorous meaſures are purſued to reſtrain the juſt reſentment of our countrymen. It is hoped that hoſtilities will be ſuſpended, until government ſhall authorize them; but the indignation of Americans, tho' it may be ſmothered, will not ſubſide, till the aggreſſion on the part of the Britiſh troops, ſhall be totally repreſſed.

The ground of the diſpute between the Vermonters and the Engliſh we underſtand to be this. Before the independence of the United States, ſundry grants of land had been made, by the crown of Great Britain, near the Canada line, to ſuch perſons as would ſettle on the land granted. Some ſettlements have been made under thoſe grants. After the declaration of independence and after Vermont had erected itſelf into a ſovereign ſtate, the legiſlature made ſundry new grants of the ſame lands to other perſons. By the treaty of 1783, theſe lands fall within the juriſdiction of the United States.—This is an agreed point; but the Britiſh government inſiſts on the right of protecting the royaliſts or ſettlers under the royal grants. For this purpoſe they have ſtationed ſmall garriſons within the United States. The Vermonters claim both the ſoil and the juriſdiction. Both parties ſeem to be wrong ---The Britiſh for claiming the juriſdiction ---The Vermonters for claiming the ſoil. So ſtands the diſpute; but we hope it may be ſettled without the terrible alternative of reſorting to arms.

PITTSBURGH, June 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenville, Head-Quarters of the army of the United States, to his friend in this town, dated April 23, 1794.

"The legion is ſtill in this vicinity, having performed no other exploit during the winter, than the erection of a ſmall ſtockade work, on Governor St. Clair's unfortunate field; we have been in a moving, halting poſture, ſince the 1ſt of December, but it would ſeem that the longer we continue here, the more firm our attachment to the ſpot, and at preſent it is altogether uncertain when we may move, or where. The ſavages are ſtill reſerved, and excuſe us, whilſt they depredate on the river ſettlements; we may however reaſonably expect a ſtroke at one of our weekly convoys, from Fort Hamilton, in a very ſhort time."

Allegheney county, ſſ.

Perſonally appeared before me John Gibſon, one of the Aſſociate Judges for the above county, Daniel Ranſom, who being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, that he, this deponent, has traded for ſome time paſt at Venango, with the Senecas, and other Indians; that a chief of the Senecas, called Tiawaneas, or the Broken Twig, came there and informed him it was likely the times would ſoon be bad, and adviſed him to move off his family and effects in three or four days; on this he aſked the Indian how he knew the times would ſoon be bad? he then informed, a belt of wampum had been ſent by the Britiſh and Indians, inviting him to council at Buffaloe-Creek; that he had declined going; that the meſſengers then informed him of the intended plan of the Indians; he ſaid that Cornplanter had been bought by Britiſh gold, and had joined them; that he intended coming to Venango on pretence of holding a council reſpecting the murder of the Indian at Venango, by Robinſon; that then they expected the Britiſh and Indians would land at Preſq' Iſle and form a junction on French creek, and then clear it, by killing all the people, and taking the poſts; that he ſeemed ſo much affected that he ſhed tears, and ſaid what ſhall I do, I have been at war againſt the weſtern Indians in company with Capt. Jeffers, and killed and ſcalped one of them, if I now go back, after diſcovering this, the Indians will kill me; that the Indian informed him that a number of canoes were collected at Junniſhadego, and paid for by the Britiſh, for the purpoſe of conveying the Indians down the river; that on his return from Cuſſewago to Fort Franklin, he found a Chief of the Onondago, by the name of the Standing-Stone, who was a friend of his, who informed that the Cornplanter had taken money from the Britiſh, and had joined them; that he thought the times would ſoon be bad, and preſſed him very much to leave Venango, and aſſiſted him in packing up his effects at that place; that from his knowledge of the cuſtoms and manners of the Indians, as well as what he has heard from other Indians, he has reaſon to believe, the above account to be true: he alſo ſays that ſeven men who came down the Allegheney river, ſaw the above mentioned canoes at Junniſhadego, that on their landing at the town the Indians had not planted any corn at that place.

D. RANSOM.

Sworn and ſubſcribed this 10th day of June, 1794, at Pittſburgh, before me

JOHN GIBSON.

Allegheney County, ſſ.

Perſonally appeared before me, Henry Verts, who, being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, that he, this deponent, and three other men, left Fort Franklin at the mouth of French Creek on Thurſday the 5th inſt. at three o'clock, P. M. and that they came along the road leading to this place, about ten miles, and encamped; that in the night one of the cattle belonging to Ranſom, which had been ſent off by him the ſame day, paſſed them in the night; that the next morning at day break, they ſtarted and came along the road about four miles, when they met the remainder of the cattle; that on their proceeding about a mile further, he, this deponent, heard a noiſe like a man groaning, and immediately ſaw a man lying on the ground; that he appeared bloody about his ſhoulders and body, and that the weeds about where he laid appeared trampled and broke down; that being much alarmed, one of the party left his horſe, and they immediately took to the woods, and came in to the mouth of Pine Creek, on the Allegheney; that when he left Venango, the people there informed him they expected to be attacked by the Indians.

his
HENRY † VERTS
mark.

Sworn and ſubſcribed this 9th day of June, 1794, Pittſburgh, before me,

JOHN GIBSON.

Extract of a letter from the commanding officer of Fort Franklin, dated June 9, 1794.

"Since my laſt letter to you, three men, of the names of Wallace, Poor, and Richard Van Sickle, left this place on the 5th inſt. in order to go to Fort Pitt; they were attacked by the Indians, when Wallace and Poor were killed, the other returned and gave me this information—the day following I ordered five Senecas and five white men, not belonging to the garriſon, to go in ſearch of the deceaſed; they found Wallace and Poor ſhot, ſcalped and tomahawked, and after burying them returned."

Mr. SCULL,

The following ſpeech ſent by the Cornplanter, alias John Obail, to Lieutenant Polhemus, commandant of Fort Franklin, together with the remarks thereon, you will pleaſe give a place in your next paper.

Ginaſhadgo, May 24, 1794.

SIR,

I have returned home ſafe*. I wrote a letter to you, and hope you received it, in regard to the Britiſh ſending a man to Cataragaras, and he ſent for me.—I went to ſee him, not him alone, but likewiſe the Munſees, reſpecting the man that was killed at French creek, as you wrote to me concerning that buſineſs.

Brother. This man that ſent for me to Cataragaras, wanted to know what we were about; it ſeemed to him, as if we were hiding ourſelves§. I ſpoke to him, and told him the reaſon of our hiding ourſelves, that the white people think we are nobody†. I have told him every thing from the beginning, that the Six Nations would not be heard by any body. This was all that paſſed between the Britiſh man and myſelf—his name is William Johnſton.

Brother. Then I ſpoke to the Munſees in regard of your writing to me to help you, and I aſked their minds, as the tomahawk was ſticking in their heads; then the Munſees ſpoke and told me they were not drunk about this affair: as you wrote to me, and told me that you wanted to make our minds eaſy about this affair—it ſhall be ſo—this is all I have to ſay this preſent time about it. As I went there every thing happened right, and you will hear a little what Bears Oil chief ſaid, as he was ſent there by the chiefs at Conyat. I ſend you three ſtrings of wampum given to me by Bears Oil chief, and his words were, that God Almighty had made day and night, and when he ſaw me, it appeared to him as if it was day light.‡

Brother, ſays Bears Oil, my mind is ve-

---

* Had been at the mouth of Buffaloe.

§ This is artful enough to touch the pride of the ſavage warrior.

† A good hint that we do not make ſo much of him as we ought to do:—The truth is we have always made too much. He is but a captain over 18 men.

‡ Not a bad figure this, and artfully flattering to the brother ſavage whom he meant to gain.

ry uneasy when I live at Conyat, and ever by summer I see the bad Indians, and always tell them not to interrupt our friends this way. Bears Oil says his mind is very uneasy, and the reason is that he can hardly keep the western nations back any longer, as the white people are making forts in their country, and another thing, our warriors and children are very uneasy, they say that they cannot go out of doors to ease themselves, for fear of hurting General Washington's lands, which must be the reason we are to be killed‖. Bears Oil speaks, and says he was sent by all the chiefs, and they looked out which was the best way for him to go—by water there was a lake, that God Almighty had made for every body, and he hoped that General Washington would have nothing to say if he went by water.

Now, Brothers, says Bears Oil to the Six nations. I have come to know your minds, and if you want me to come down here to live, I will come; I send you five strings of wampum as his speech on that head. I spoke to Bears Oil for William Johnston to help him, as the white people think nothing of us; then Johnston spoke and told him he would help him, and told him to go home, and tell his warriors and children to go to work, and plant corn, and get their living. I then spoke to Bears Oil myself to make his mind easy, and go home, and if he saw any of the western people going to war, to tell them not to interrupt any body about French creek, or any body in that country, and if he should see them, to tell them to go back to those that were at war.

I told Bears Oil afterwards, if you don't see any body, and they do any mischief, we cannot help it. Then, after that, I considered and dispatched runners to Oswego, and to Buffaloe creek, and to the Genesee, for all the chiefs to rise, and likewise General Chapin, superintendant of Indian affairs.

Then Mr. Johnson spoke, and said, if the Six Nations went he would go with them—there is but eight days to come when they will meet at this place, if they like what I have said.

Brothers, at French creek, if it should happen that they do not come, you must not blame me, for it is not my fault, because you know very well I am almost tired of talking, because none of you will hear me¶. It will be but a few days before I will know whether they are coming, and if they are, you shall know it immediately.

I am your friend and brother,

his

JOHN † O'BAIL

mark.

Lieut. John Polhemus,
commanding F. F.

I wrote you last about stopping the troops, I hope you will, till affairs are settled.

‖ This is no doubt the suggestions of the British, to wound the pride of the savages, and incite them to war. Sly enough, pretending restraint where none exists; and affecting great caution of treading on our soil.

¶ The devil take him, have we not been always listening to him, tho' every body but the minister at war knows that it is of no consequence what he says. It depends upon ourselves to keep him, and the other Indians, at peace; and that is by shewing them that it is not safe to be otherwise. The Six Nations taking part with Britain or with us, depends on the occupation of Presqu'Isle. A force there will command them. Give umbrage to the Six Nations! Does not every body know it is not the want of umbrage that keeps them quiet, but the impression of fear. Increase the fear and disregard the umbrage. This is the natural policy on this occasion. If the British in the mean time take possession of Presqu' Isle, the measures of our executive will be justly reprobated, and if it does not cost the minister the guillotine, we hope it will his place.

CARLISLE, June 11.

"A well organized and disciplined Militia, has been acknowledged the palladium of a free country. In that situation, the militia are equally ready to resist any enchroachments on their rights as men, or extension of power, in their local government, and to protect their country from invasion and plunder, by extraneous armies."

On Saturday last, agreeably to orders, the Light Infantry and Artillery Companies were under arms at four o'clock, when they agreed to march in defence of their country at a moment's warning——On Monday the Troop of Light Horse paraded, and agreed to march at a moment's warning. It reflects great honour on these corps that their agreement was unanimous.

Philadelphia, June 25.

Extract of a letter from Fort Dauphin, dated May 22.

"The Spaniards have been driven from all the out-posts of Cape Francois, those particularly mentioned are, Carracol, Lacul, Au Trou, with the acknowledged loss of 12 grenadiers killed and 20 wounded. Their loss of infantry, cavalry and negroes, they keep concealed. The mulattoes and negroes of the Cape took large quantities of provision and ammunition, and the Spaniards have given up the expedition, having 15 or 1600 men sick, occasioned by excessive fatigue.

"The actions were on the 9th and 10th of May."

Extract of a letter just received from the Collector of Bahamas.

On 2d June, the Governor and Council of New Providence extended the time for the admission of provisions and Lumber into the Bahamas, in foreign bottoms, to the first of October next ensuing.

A gentleman arrived from Canada, which he left about the 20th of May, informs, that the minds of the people there are far from tranquil. Government ordered a draft from the militia of ten men per company, under the pretext of putting the country in a state of defence, but the people refused to comply. The number was lowered to three; to this requisition the people objected, and the order remains unexecuted and an evidence of the tyrannical disposition of the government and of the spirit of the people.

It is reported that a pilot who came up on Monday morning says, that there are 12 French ships of the line, and 50 transports with soldiers on board off our coast; and that the admiral's ship mounts 120 guns.

A report has for these three or four days past prevailed, of a French fleet being on the coast, said to consist of four ships of the line, and 6 frigates; but no confirmation or contradiction of the report has yet been received. The names of the vessels composing this squadron have even been mentioned, but the whole yet requires corroboration. It has been also affirmed, that there are 9 British frigates on our coast; but two only, the Alarm and Quebec, have positively been heard of. These are not sufficient to endanger the convoy now in the bay of Delaware, about to sail for France, which will consist of about 30 vessels of different tonnage, loaded with provisions, as they will be protected by the Concorde, a 44 gun frigate, carrying 18 pounders, and well manned—the Lascasas, a sloop of war of 18 guns; the Perdrix, a sloop of the same force, and the Prompte, a tender.

The news of the capture of Cape Francois at the period of the 13th of May is so far from being true, that Capt. Thomson, of the brig Harriot, who sailed from thence about the 1st of June, assures us that the Spanish army, which had blockaded the town, during several days, was cut to pieces by Gen. Vellate.

Gen. Laveaux was about to march against Fort Dauphin, in full confidence of their being able to retake it, the news of the decree for the emancipation of slaves, having transformed all the negroes into so many heroes.

The Spanish squadron which blocked up the Cape, had sent a flag of truce to summon the town; the Spanish commander received orders to send no more, as they were determined not to surrender. The batteries were well served. The Americans who were in the road defended a battery of 36 guns, on which the tri-coloured and American flags were flying together.

It is reported that the French frigate Concorde, the Corvette, and the Lascassus, have sailed from the Cape for New-York.

Last Thursday evening arrived in town from New York, the justly celebrated Philosopher, Doctor Joseph Priestley.

Married at Germantown last Thursday evening, Richard Bland Lee, Esq; one of the members of Congress from Virginia, to Miss Collins, daughter of Mr. Stephen Collins, merchant, of this city.

Cincinnati of Pennsylvania.

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati will be held on the fourth day of July next, at the State House. The members are desired to meet precisely at nine o'clock in the morning, at which time and place such members of the different State Societies as are in the city will be pleased to give their attendance.

The Society will dine at Mr. Richardet's, in Tenth-street. Dinner on table at 4 o'clock.

June 23. J. HOWELL, Secretary.

THE SYNOD of PHILADELPHIA are to meet, by adjournment, in the Presbyterian Church, in the borough of Lancaster, on the third Wednesday of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

By order of Synod,

NATHANIEL IRWIN, Stated Clerk.

June 20, 1794.

N. B. The Printers of Baltimore, Easton (Maryland) York (borough) Lancaster, Carlisle, &c. are requested to re-publish the above.

STRAYED or stolen, about the 13th of this instant, out of the pasture of AZARIAH LEWIS, Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a well made black MARE, country bred, about 14½ hands high, a small star, some white on her far hind foot, short tail, with some grey hairs, in good order, used to work, can pace and trot. Whoever will inform where she may be had, shall have four dollars, if strayed, and if stolen, for mare and thief, thirty dollars.

Newtown, 21st June, 1794. *

JUST PUBLISHED, by the author, JOHN SPURRIER, an old experienced and experimental Farmer, of Brandywine-Hundred, in the county of Newcastle, and state of Delaware, and sold by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Cruikshank, Campbell, and Carey, Booksellers, for One Dollar and an Half, neatly bound and lettered,

The Practical Farmer,

BEING a Compendious System of Husbandry, adapted to the different soils and climates of America; containing the mechanical, chemical and philosophical elements of agriculture; wherein the different soils and manures are analized, shewing their real properties, with their proper applications to each other, and the atmospherical influences; the best method of constructing and managing the farm-yard, so as to be the most beneficial to the farmer; to make composts and fertilizing steeps, and a new, cheap and effectual alkaline manure; of improving wet and swampy grounds, with directions for draining of them; to manage upland and watered meadows; the great benefit of sowing land under tillage, in rotation, with grasses, such as clover, trefoil, lucerne, saintfoin, burnet, and rye grass, with experiments made on them, and their proper culture; a description of several sorts of ploughs; the best method of ploughing, fallowing, and preparing the land; the time for sowing, and quantity to be sown, of every sort of grain, with numerous experiments made by the author, and several curious gentlemen; the best method of raising turnips, and to prevent the fly from hurting of them; to feed and fatten sheep on them, in pens made of hurdles; raising and drying of hops; to make butter and cheese, with a description of a dairy; to manage the kitchen and flower garden; grafting and inoculating of fruit trees, with planting and managing them in the orchard, and to make a composition for curing injuries and defects in them; to make cyder keep, and be much stronger than common; a sketch of a brew-house, with its proper utensils, on a plan fit for family use, with directions for brewing beer and ale; a description of a drill machine and a running hoe; to make and plash hedges; the best method of managing and fattening cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, calves and lambs, the diseases they are subject to, with the method of cure; breeding, breaking-in and fattening of horses; to know their age and several diseases, with directions for curing them; directions for planting a vineyard, the different sorts of grapes, and their proper culture; to make the several wines, with the method of drying the grape for raisins; the culture of the fig and almond-tree, with the method of curing them; the proper culture of liquorice, madder, rheubarb, turmeric, saffron, ipecacuanna, and the poppy, with a botanical description of them, and the method of extracting the juice from the root of the liquorice; the manner of drying and preparing the roots of the madder, rheubarb, turmeric and ipecacuanna; the method of collecting the saffron from the flower of the crocus, and drying it on a kiln; how to extract the juice from the head of the poppy, and making opium and laudanum, with many other useful and interesting subjects.

Those subscribers who have not received their books, are requested to get them from the respective places where they subscribed their names. † 6w.

Forty-Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, in Middle-Neck, Cecil county, Maryland, on the seventh instant, Three Negroes, two of them women, and one boy viz. Rachel, Mima or Jemima, and Jem. Rachel is about thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, rather about the middle size in height, inclinable to be fat, not remarkably black, she is troubled with pains, and her ancles and wrists frequently swell, is talkative, and sometimes makes use of words she don't understand. Mima, daughter of the said Rachel, is a stout likely bright mulattoe, about nineteen years of age, a number of years ago she had an inflammation in her eyes, and films grew on each of them, the white specks are yet to be discovered in one or both of them, but have grown small; she also wore a seton in the back of her neck, the marks of which it is probable may yet be discovered; when she left home, she had a small sore on one of her ancles, near the joint, her under jaw extends further out than the upper.

Jem, son of Rachel, is about 14 years old, short for his age, but well set, has remarkably large projecting eyes, and shews much of their whites, he resembles his mother in colour, and somewhat in countenance.

Also ran away from the above mentioned farm, on the 19th day of September last, a Negro Man, called Adam, husband to Rachel, and father of Jem. It is supposed the above Adam came back, and persuaded the others off. He is about 38 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather lusty, has a grim aspect, is very talkative, speaks fast and somewhat through his nose, boasts much, and is a great liar, he is not remarkably black, understands farming, and is a good mower. As it is likely the above Negroes have changed their dress, it is unnecessary to describe it. Whoever takes up and secures the whole of them, so that their master gets them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty pounds for Adam, ten pounds for Jemima, seven pounds ten shillings for Rachel, and seven pounds ten shillings for Jem, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber. It is probable they have gone to Philadelphia, or to the borders of Chester or Lancaster counties, in Pennsylvania.

7w SIDNEY GEORGE.

June 13, 1794. * tf

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, about the 19th of May last, a small red COW. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take her away.

Canal, Mountpleasant, June 17, 1794.

* GERSHAR JOHNSON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the several pieces and parcels of lands, in the townships of Burlington and Willingborough, formerly belonging to William Smith, Esq. late of the city of Burlington, deceased, who died intestate, or without legally disposing of the same, that we, the subscribers, appointed by James Kinsey, Esqr. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, commissioners to make partition of the aforesaid lands to and amongst the heirs of the same William Smith, deceased, and any other person or persons interested therein, do intend to meet at the house of Okey Hoagland, in the city of Burlington, on the second day of the eighth month, August, next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and either by ourselves, or in conjunction with the same Chief Justice, by ballot, to allot and ascertain the shares and parts aforesaid, pursuant to the act of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. Given under our hands, this twentieth day of the Sixth month, June, A. D. 1794.

MOSES KEMPTON,
AARON WILLS,
DANIEL SMITH.

Montgomery County, ss.

June 20, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in the townships of Skippack and Perkiomen, on Friday, the 18th day of July next, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing one hundred and twenty four acres, be the same more or less, with all and singular the appurtenances, bounded by the lands of Abraham Markley, and others; there are on the premises a good two story stone house, with two rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a log barn, and other outhouses, there is an excellent spring of water near the door, a good orchard of apple, peach and pear trees, with a great number of cherry trees, of different kinds; there are ten acres of excellent meadow, and between twenty and thirty acres of choice wood land on the premises; the soil of a good quality. This farm is to be sold subject to the widow's dowry of nineteen pounds a year. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as late the property of Joseph Updegrave, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, ss.

June 2 , 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jacob Keyley innkeeper, in Limerick, township, on Saturday the nineteenth day of July next, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, lying in Limerick township, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; there are on the premises a good log house, with two rooms on a floor, a log barn, a proportionable quantity of meadow and wood land. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, as late the property of John Koplin y

* NATHAN PAWLING Sheriff.

WANTED,

THREE or four strong, healthy lads, from 13 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the bricklaying business; such lads, if applying soon, and coming of reputable parents from the country, will have the preference, and meet with good encouragement. Apply to the subscriber, No. 188, North Fifth-street, Philadelphia. * JOHN ROBBINS.

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named AMOS WEST, about 19 years of age. Whoever takes up the said lad, and brings him to me, shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.

JAMES CARUTHERS.

12th Mo. 8th, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, a dark brown HORSE, three years old last fall; he is about sixteen hands high, with a large blaze in his face, both his hind feet white, never has been shod, and trots all. Any person that will secure the said horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have sixteen dollars reward, or for the horse only, eight dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

* ANTHONY WILLIAMS.

Sixth Mo. 23, 1794.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, on or about the 8th of April last, gave his bond to George Vogel, of the borough of Easton, in the county of Northampton, for the sum of twenty-five pounds, payable on the 27th day of May, 1799. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I shall dispute the payment thereof, until the said George Vogel fulfils his contract with me, on which the said bond is founded.

PHILIP NICE.

Nockamixon township,
Bucks county, May 10, 1794. ¶

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, on Tuesday, the 29th of this instant April, an indented servant Negro man, named AMOS, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight inches high, a well set stout made fellow, a little stoop shouldered when he walks; had on, when he went away, a good drabb coloured coat with two rows of buttons, a tow shirt, fulled lindsey trowsers, a good high crowned hat, old shoes, with strings in them. Whoever takes up said Negro, and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by

* JONATHAN ROBERTS.

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Regiſter and Intelligence Office kept by Mr. JOHN CURTIS, for hiring Servants and other purpoſes, as adverti ſed at No. 28, North Third-ſtreet Philadelphia, is removed to No. 13, Cherry-ſtreet, formerly by the name of Cherry-alley, North Third-ſtreet, where he punctually attends to ſupply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other perſon in authority, willing to have their children brought up to induſtry, may hear of a Maſter or Miſtreſs ſuitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 16th of May laſt, a ſmall red COW, with a white face, ſpotted or grizzled with red hairs. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay chargand take her away, to prevent further expence. THOMAS LONGSTRETH.

June 11. 1794. *

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on or about the firſt day of May, 1793, and alſo about the beginning of December, 1793, gave a certain Adam Deſhler, of Allentown, Northampton county, two notes, one for £50, and the laſt of them for £237:10, which notes were given by me in conſideration of ſaid Deſhler's undertaking to pay like ſums of money to ſeveral merchants in Philadelphia, (on account of the ſubſcriber;) and the ſaid Deſhler not having paid the monies aforeſaid, and the ſubſcriber having paid to the ſaid Deſhler on account of ſaid notes the ſum of £126, would therefore forwarn every perſon not to take an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I ſhall not pay any part thereof. JOHN SNYDER.

Lehigh Water Gap, Northampton county, Ma, 30, 1794. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, or taken in miſtake, from the Old Ferry, the 10th of May, two ſmall Bales of GOODS, one containing two pieces muſlins, one piece light chintz with a large vine, India calico, dimity veſt patterns of different figures, ſtraw coloured jeans, one piece dark fuſtian, a yard and three quarters ſuperfine broadcloth of a brown colour, &c. The other containing ſtuff ſhoes and ſlippers, the wrapping of coarſe bagging. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the goods, and conviction of the thief, or TEN DOLLARS for the goods, or in proportion for any part, if delivered to Daniel Cooper, or the ſubſcriber.

Woodſtown, Salem county, June 4, 1794. † ISAIAH SHINN.

Diſtrict of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the thirtieth day of April, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS TIMMINGS, CHRISTOPHER APPLETON and JOHN GREGORY, all of the ſaid diſtrict, have depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim for themſelves, and for and on behalf of the Federal Society of Chair makers, as authors and proprietors, in the words following, to wit.

"The Philadelphia Cabinet and Chair-
"maker's Book of Prices. Inſtituted April
"14th, 1794."

in conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk
¶4w of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 18th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Alloway's Creek townſhip, Salem county, State of New-Jerſey, an indented Negro Man, named MARK. but calls himſelf MARK OKER, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well made, and is lame in his right hip, a yellow fellow, and fond of ſtrong liquor; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, a dyed linen coat, with flaſh ſleeves, a blue under jacket with two rows of buttons, two Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, light coloured cloth trowſers, old ſhoes, with odd buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ABNER PENTON.

May 24, 1794. *

Harriſburgh and Carliſle
MAIL STAGE,

STARTS from Mr. Abraham Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, by way of Reading and Lebanon to Harriſburgh, and arrives at Harriſburgh on Saturday morning following; ſtarts from Mr. Crab's, innkeeper at Harriſburgh on Monday, and arrives on Thurſday at Philadelphia.

The Reading Stage, ſtarts from Reading, at John Whitman's, inn-keeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning. Then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid by the public's

Humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
And ſold at his Book-Store, No. 147, Market-Street,

The Life of Doctor Franklin,

With a ſtriking likeneſs, executed in a maſterly manner, by Thackara and Vallance. Price 5s.

The Young Book-Keeper's Aſſiſtant, 6s. 3d.
Swan's Britiſh Architect, 37s. 6d.
Paine's ditto, 30s.
Town and Country Builder's Aſſiſtant, 22s. 6d.
The Ready Reckoner, or Traders ſure Guide, 3s. 9d.
Æſop's Fables, with cuts, 4s. 8d.
The Mirror, a periodical paper, publiſhed at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 11s. 3d.
The Religious Courtſhip, 4s. 8d.
The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor, 5s. 7d. 1-2.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days, and ſold as above,

Reflections and Maxims,

By WM. PENN,
With his Advice to his Children, 4s. 8d.

6th Month 2, 1794. eop3m

Scriptural Geography.

This Day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by M. CAREY, No. 183, Market-ſtreet, and the principal Bookſellers in Town, price Three-fourths of a Dollar,

A LARGE SHEET MAP of the HOLY LAND, and thoſe Countries thro' which the APOSTLES travelled in propagating CHRISTIANITY, on which is delineated St. PAUL's Voyage from Jeruſalem to Rome, as deſcribed by St. LUKE in the Acts of the Apoſtles.

For SALE,

A Moſt excellent PLANTATION, ſituate in Alſace townſhip, Berks county, about three miles from the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, containing between 260 and 270 acres of patented land, whereon are erected a convenient log dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn and ſtables, a good ſaw-mill and powder-mill, with a ſtone mill-dam; there are about 140 acres cleared, of which 18 acres moſt excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, two young bearing orchards of the beſt kind of fruit; there is alſo an elegant mill ſeat thereon for a merchant-mill, or any other mill-work, as a never-failing ſtrong ſtream of ſpring water, which ſprings in the dam, runs through the premiſes; the houſe is alſo well ſituate for a ſtore or tavern, as that much frequented road to Bern townſhip paſſes by the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 12th day of April next. For terms apply to JOHN EGLEE, in Reading.

Reading, May 7, 1794. ¶ 6 w.

LAND *for* SALE.

A Valuable PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Montgomery county, Manor of Moreland townſhip, in a pleaſant, healthy and agreeable neighbourhood, near the old York road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Jenkin-town, two and an half from the Billet, within one mile of ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills, and half a mile from Trueman's paper-mill, on Pennypack; containing one hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, two good rooms below, and three above, with good cellars under the whole, a good kitchen, a good ſtone barn, a large waggon-houſe, with granaries above, and a cellar under, part for potatoes, &c. a good ſpring of water near the door, with a houſe over it, a good well of water in the kitchen yard, which is paved, and a pump in it in good order, with almoſt all kinds of builcings ſuitable for a farm, and a houſe and barn on one end of the plantation, which makes it very convenient to divide, as the wood-land and meadows run through the whole tract; thirty acres of meadow, moſtly watered by good ſprings, of which there are a number on the premiſes, a great proportion of wood land, and the reſt good arable land. It will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Lawrence Huſon, merchant, in Philadelphia, Mr. Moſes Sheppard, near Jenkin-town, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. The terms will be made eaſy to ſuit the purchaſer. The ſtock, farming utenſils, and grain in the ground, may be had with the premiſes, if agreeable to the purchaſer.

JOHN LARZELERE.

May 22, 1794. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 11th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named JOSEPH LAYMAN, about 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, thick ſet, brown hair, which he commonly has tied, has brown eyes, fat, and red faced; had on an old lead coloured cloth coat, with metal buttons, old ſtriped linen trowſers, old ſhoes that were much too wide, and an half worn wool hat; he had neither ſtockings nor jacket, but may change ſome of his cloaths, as he had ſome money with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by † JOHN TODD

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid apprentice was enticed by and went away with a certain Daniel Davis, a luſty good looking young fellow, middling well dreſſed, about 19 or 20 years of age, and that they are gone to Snippen's Town, to a certain Andrew Patterſon, who ſerved his time with the ſubſcriber ſome years ago, and has ſet up the ſpinning-wheel making at that place.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, May 13, 1794.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits ehwpurchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of good already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Rockhill townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 7th inſtant, and ſtole therefrom a SILVER WATCH, maker's name G. Waſhington, Belfaſt, No. 1783, with two keys, one ſteel, the other braſs, and a red ſeal crack'd. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Watch and Thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his watch again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for each, paid by

AMOS RICHARDSON.

May 8, 1794. ¶

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

CAME to the place of Martin Kocherſparger, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 16th inſtant, a red COW, with a white face, a piece cut off her right ear, red round her eyes, long horns, white on the belly, and a little on one of her hind legs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take he away.

Paſſyunk, May 26, 1794. †

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, an apprentice boy, named John Tutton, about 16 years of age, has red hair, and very much freckled; had on when he went away, an olive coloured jean coat, copperas coloured jacket and trowſers, and one pair of plain brown linen trowſers, an old hat, two pair of ſhoes, and large ſquare buckles, and took with him two pair of ſkates. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † HUGH LOWNDS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Simon, late of Peter's townſhip, in Franklin county, weaver, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce them before the 9th day of November, as the ſubſcriber is deſirous of ſettling ſaid eſtate as ſoon as poſſible.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Adminiſt.

Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, May 9, 1794. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Evan Meredith, or his Widow, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are again requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo again requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to

WILL. W. STOY, acting Executor.

Montgomery county,
Cheltenham, May 29, 1794 §

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Princeſs Ann, Somerſet county, Maryland, a Negroe man, named Adam, a luſty well made fellow, about 28 years of age, five feet ten inches high; had on, a brown broadcloth coat and breeches, ſtriped waiſtcoat, homeſpun trowſers, a new felt hat, and ſundry other clothes; he underſtands brick-moulding, cutting and hewing with the axe, and is an excellent ſawyer. It is ſuppoſed he will paſs for a free man, and follow ſome of thoſe occupations for a livelihood. He is very black and ſlick in the face, has large hands and feet, very long heels, ſomewhat crooked in the legs. Alſo ran away, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Iſaac, 21 years of age, about ſix feet high, very ſlender made, has a big mouth and noſe, ſubject to limping, occaſioned by a pain in the ancle; he has not been uſed to hard labour and his hands are ſoft, pretends to be on the political order, and will probably apply for employ as an hoſtler or waiter. It is ſuppoſed he took with him an old light coloured cloth coat, one or two pair of trowſers, one or two ruffled ſhirts, a new felt hat bound, with a looſe crown, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever ſecures the above fellows, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either, paid by † WILLIAM ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of Joſeph Warner, near the Riſing Sun, and the townſhip line, in the Northern Liberties, on the 5th inſtant, a ſmall black COW, no brand nor earmark, has ſome white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH BASKET.

May 15 1794. *

RAN away, on the 14th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named William Land about 14 years of age, ſhort and chunkey, of a ſandy complexion, ſhort hair; had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg ſhirt, and trowſers of the ſame, a coating frock, and an old caſtor hat. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice and bring him to his maſter, ſhall have SIXPENCE reward, but no charges, paid by

DAVID CLEMENT.

May 21, 1794. †

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodbury, the 16th inſtant March, two apprentice lads, one named John Thompſon, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſlim built, a longiſh thin viſage, ſtraight light brown hair, darkiſh ſkin, of a bold forward behaviour: Had on and took with him, a half worn caſtor hat, an olive coloured new cloath coatee, with metal buttons, new under jacket the foreparts brown cloth, and backs ſtriped linſey, metal buttons, good cloth trowſers of a browniſh grey, light grey yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes capt on the toe, a new Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and a black ribband round his neck.

The other named Iſaac Butterworth jun. 16 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well ſet, full faced, fair complexion, light brown hair, a little pock marked, a ſmall ſcar over one eye, his right arm crooked from being broken when he was ſmall, a large ſcar acroſs juſt below the cap of one knee, had on a coattee exactly, except wooden buttons, like the other, his under jacket of brown cloth throughout, new, old leather breeches, with a patch of light coloured cloth on the left knee, with metal buttons, grey yarn ſtockings, neats leather ſhoes that wanted ſoaling, white ſhirt, black Barcelona handkerchief about his neck, a good felt hat, large plated buckeles in his ſhoes, both cabinet makers by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid runaways and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures them in Woodbury jail, ſhall receive ſixteen dollars reward for the two, or ſix dollars for John Thomſon, and ten for Iſaac Butterworth, paid by

JOB KIMSEY.

Woodbury, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New Jerſey, March 18th, 1794. * 4 w.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE houſe of the ſubſcriber was broken open on the night of the 20th of April, and about one hundred and fifty dollars in ſilver, ſeven twenty dollar bank notes, and one hundred and fifty pounds in ten and five dollar notes, were ſtolen. The above reward will be paid, upon delivery of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or eighty dollars for the money alone, by JOHN ELLIT.

Pitts-Grove, Salem county, April 30 1794 *

SICKLES.

THE Subſcribers take this method to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have now on hand a neat aſſortment of SICKLES, warranted to be of a good quality, which they will diſpoſe of either wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, at their ſhops in Fifth-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, and in Race-ſtreet, near Fifth-ſtreet.

JACOB ECKFELT,
¶ 5w. ADAM ECKFELT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.